

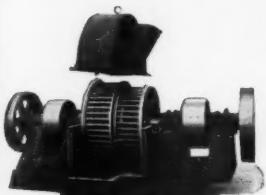
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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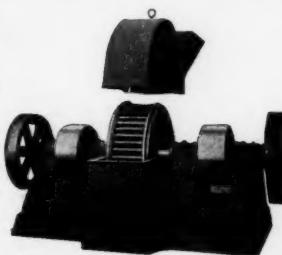
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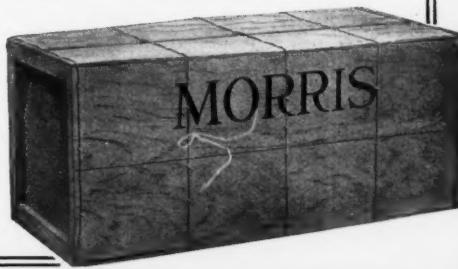
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 11.

MAINTENANCE OF MEAT PACKING PLANTS

How Material and Equipment Figure in Up-Keep Cost

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the seventh in a general series of articles by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers which have appeared in these pages. The preceding articles were on "Prevention of Loss of Ammonia in Tankage and Blood," "Labor Saving Devices in Meat Packing," "Chemical Control in the Packing House," "Inedible Fats for High Grade Tallow," "Recovery of Fats for Oleo Products" and "Saving Marrow From Beef Killing and Cutting Bone."

These special articles are in addition to the weekly service in answering questions on all phases of packinghouse operations, which is done from week to week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.)

The maintenance or upkeep of packing plants, especially those constructed in the old-time way, with brick and wood, is probably the largest expense an operator has to contend with. And it is an expense that cannot be gotten away from, until the entire plant, or those buildings where the operation is changeable from dry to wet conditions, is reconstructed with impervious material.

Operators, owing to the heavy cost and the interference with operations, cannot in all cases make this expensive change, so the next best departure is to work out a plan whereby structural repairs are made in a way and with material that will give greater service and withstand the wear and tear that prevails where wood and brick construction is used.

Wooden floors and posts or supports are a great expense one has to contend with in packinghouse upkeep, and the place that deteriorates sooner than any other is where the posts and floors join; also where the floor and wall join.

In the former, one of the best preventatives is to place asphalt around the upright at the base. The asphalt adheres to the post, also the floor, making a tight joint, which does not permit the moisture to enter, thereby keeping dry and overcoming the deterioration which is always in evidence when not protected in this manner. The same method can be used successfully where the floor and wall join.

Where Asphalt Can Be Used.

Many operators have found that asphalt laid on wooden floors has proven very successful, not only from a wearing standpoint, but also in overcoming leaks, which are always in evidence in wooden floors where the operation alternates between wet and dry. Operators also find an old floor, which is in a leaky condition and

has not deteriorated too far, can be covered with asphalt and will last for many years. Asphalt cannot be used on all floors in a packing plant, but it is used to good advantage on killing floors, pickle cellars, cutting floors, loading docks and chill rooms.

In order to have an asphalt floor serviceable and lasting, a good grade of asphalt must be used and placed on the floor in two layers. The first layer should be quite soft, that is, soft enough to overcome cracking. This layer should be three-quarters of an inch thick. The second or top layer to be harder and also three-quarters of an inch thick. The lower or first layer being of softer material acts as a cushion, having a certain amount of resiliency, which has a tendency to keep the top layer from cracking.

A floor constructed in this manner gives good wear, also is easily cleaned, is non-absorbent and water tight. The upkeep of a floor laid as described is very light. From time to time it will be necessary to do some patching, but wherever a spot in the floor wears down to the second layer, it is not difficult to cut out the worn spot and replace with new asphalt. Judgment should be used; do not place an asphalt floor where it will get much grease, particularly lard or hog fats.

The Proper Type of Sewer

The old-time wood sewer, running from one end of a room to the other, was always a source of expense and is continually leaking. Many operators replaced the wood sewers with cast iron sewers, but these were not successful, especially where vibration existed. Trouble was experienced where joined to the floor, also where the sections were joined, the contraction and expansion causing

Fats From Waste Waters

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled, "Recovery of Fats for Low Grade Tallow from Waste Waters." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

leaks. Both of these types have given way to what is known as the valley sewer, which has proven very successful.

The valley sewer consists of a down spout, located at given places in the asphalt floor, the floor having a slight fall from all sides to the down spout, which causes the floor to be self-draining and leaks are eliminated. Quite a few operators are using creosote blocks for loading dock floors with great success. This class of floor wears very slowly and has very little expense in upkeep.

In the modern buildings, now being constructed of reinforced concrete or concrete and steel, a three-quarter-inch layer of asphalt or a thin vitrified brick on floors, especially in cellars and killing floors, is found to be a great advantage in keeping down the upkeep of floors. Unless the concrete is protected by a better wearing material it soon becomes pitted with heavy trucking and is very hard to repair, but if protected by a layer of brick or asphalt the repairs can be easily done without marring the floor.

One of the best safeguards to keep maintenance to a minimum is to use the

(Continued on page 43.)

ENGLISH TRADE TERMS MODIFIED.

The committee composed of Robert Mair, C. E. Herrick and R. S. Sinclair, now in England representing the Institute of American Meat Packers, has just cabled the result of its conference with representatives of all provision boards of the United Kingdom and the British Ministry of Food.

Their cable, dated London, March 9, is as follows:

The conference today agreed on the vital points of the c. i. f. contract then submitted to and approved by the Ministry, who agreed to permit immediate trading and consigning thereunder, and to modify license accordingly. Landed terms and minor c. i. f. points are to be considered tomorrow morning. The c. i. f. terms provide a guarantee of weights as follows: Meats, two per cent summer, one winter; lard, one summer and one-half winter. Lard is to be weighed to the quarter pound without the old practice of standing beam. Time covered by the warranty is reduced to thirty days inland, twenty days seaboard shipments. No warranty beyond those limits. Averaging to be done within 72 hours after ten per cent or more of lot is landed. Advise exporting packers they can immediately begin trading under these terms. We consider this a most favorable outcome and hope you agree.

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Recent complaints made to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are as follows:

Rates on imported copra.—A complaint entitled Southport Mill, Ltd., vs. Director General as agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co., et al., Docket No. 10829, alleges unreasonable rates on imported copra, in that the rates exceeded an import commodity rate of 85 cents subsequently established. The commission found the rates to be unreasonable and awarded reparation.

Charges for intra-track movement of livestock.—A complaint has been filed by the Texas Livestock Shippers' Protective League, Fort Worth, Tex., vs. Director General Payne, Fort Worth Belt Ry., et al., Docket No. 12281, charging unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory and illegal charges for intra-track movement of livestock at Fort Worth, Tex. It asks for a cease and desist order and reparation.

Rates on tin cans.—The case of Armour & Co. vs. Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western, et al., Docket No. 12282, charges unjust and unreasonable rates on tin cans from Granite City, Ill., to Fort Worth, Tex., and on cans from New Orleans to Fort Worth. It asks for reasonable rates and reparation.

Rates on frozen bones.—A complaint has been filed by Wilson & Co., Inc., vs. Director General Payne, Chicago & Alton, et al., Docket No. 12283, directed against rates on frozen bones from Kansas City to Camden, N. J., as unjust and unreasonable. It asks reparation.

Fresh meat from Albert Lea to Oklahoma City.—A complaint has been filed by the Albert Lea Packing Co., et al., Albert Lea, Minn., vs. Director General Payne, Docket No. 12301. It is directed against a rate of \$1.34 per 100 pounds on fresh meat from Albert Lea, Minn., to Oklahoma City, Okla., as unjust and unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded a rate of \$1.095. Reparation is asked.

Rates on green bones.—The case of Armour & Co., vs. Chicago Junction Ry. Co., et al., Docket No. 12302, charges unjust and unreasonable rates on green bones from Fort Worth and other packinghouse centers to Camden, N. J. It asks reasonable rates and reparation.

Sheep pelts and green salted hides.—A complaint entitled Armour & Co., vs. C. B. & Q., et al., Docket No. 12305, charges unjust and unreasonable rates on 45 cars of sheep pelts and green salted hides from Denver to Chicago. It asks for reasonable rates and reparation.

Rates on fresh meat.—Wilson & Co., Inc., of Oklahoma, et al., vs. Director General Payne, C. R. I. & P., et al., Docket No. 12284, is directed against a rate of 87.75 cents on fresh meat prior to June 25, 1918, and \$1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ after June 25, 1918, to April 24, 1920, as unjust and unreasonable, to the extent that they exceeded

65 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 82 cents. It asks for reparation.

Green salted hides to Southeastern and Carolina territories.—I. & S., Docket No. 1305. The commission has suspended until June 29 schedules providing increased carload rates on green salted hides from Chicago, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., and certain other western points to Old Fort and Morgantown, N. C., Johnson City, Tenn., and other points.

TIME FOR FILING CLAIMS.

A. F. Cleveland, attorney for the C. & N. W., takes the position that the paragraph of the transportation act which provides for the elimination of the period of federal control in figuring the two-year limitation for the filing of claims is unconstitutional. "The transportation act cannot revive a cause of action already expired," said Mr. Cleveland at the hearing on Docket No. 12128, Armour & Company vs. C. & N. W. et al., held in Chicago, before Examiners Mackley and de Quevedo, March 8.

The case involves reparation of \$15.10 on one car of condensed milk shipped from Denmark, Wis., to Bangor, Me., May 21, 1917. Complaint was made June 24, 1921, for the purpose of testing the paragraph in the transportation act to which the carriers take exception. The position taken is that, since the two-year limitation expired prior to the passage of that law, the cause for action cannot constitutionally be revived.

The facts in the case, as brought out by Paul D. Blanchard, attorney for Armour & Company, and W. W. Manker, assistant traffic manager for that company, were admitted by Mr. Cleveland, who attempted no defense other than the alleged unconstitutionality. The car was shipped at a commodity rate of 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, which was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in excess of the then existing fifth class rate. The commodity rate has since been reduced to the fifth class level and therefore no provision for the future was asked.

The clause referred to is paragraph (f) of section No. 207 of the transportation act, 1920, and reads as follows:

"The period of federal control shall not be computed as part of the period of limitation in actions against carriers or in claims for reparation to the Commission for causes of action arising prior to federal control."

PROTEST LIVESTOCK RATES.

A complaint has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by The National Live Stock Exchange, directed against all Class 1 railroads, attacking the present rates on ordinary live stock throughout the country. Concerning this action Everett C. Brown, president of the National Livestock Exchange, has issued the following statement:

From all sections of the country we have reports indicating the discouraging and disheartening effects of the present rate adjustment, which, coupled with the recent decline in live stock values, gives to the producer more than his proportionate share of the post-war readjustment burden.

The National Live Stock Exchange includes in its membership buyers and sellers of live stock at the twenty-seven important primary live stock markets of the United States. Our members annually receive and ship more than one million carloads

of live stock, and in one year the proceeds from the sale of this stock was in excess of four billion dollars.

We hope to have this complaint consolidated with others of similar nature. Many of these are now in course of preparation, and our organization is glad to lead the van in a fight to restore our transportation rates and charges to normalcy.

We do not underestimate the importance of the railroads of the country, but neither do we concede they are of more importance than that of our basic industry—agriculture.

I am convinced that many railroad executives recognize the imperative need of an early readjustment of their rates, and it is frequently stated that present rates are, in many cases, more than the traffic will bear. They will not, however, voluntarily reduce these rates for fear of the far-reaching effect of such a precedent.

The Commission is charged with the duty of seeing that the railroads are honestly, efficiently and economically managed, before it shall permit the establishment of rates designed to yield a fair return upon the value of railroad property. We hope to have a full investigation of this situation.

That part of the complaint alleging that the collection of terminal charges on ordinary live stock is unlawful, is borne out by the law as amended in 1920. The fact that all tariffs have not been brought into conformity with the law seemingly shows the indifference of some of the carriers to the rights of the shipping public.

The complaint is signed jointly by Mr. Brown and D. C. Mosier, Chairman of the Exchange Transportation Committee. After detailing the advances authorized by the Commission in the general rate advance case (ex parte 74), it declares these advances were unjustified because the commission is required, as a condition precedent to the authorization of such rates to see that existing railroad properties are honestly, efficiently and economically managed.

It is asserted that the collection of a terminal charge in addition to the transportation rate on ordinary live stock violates section 15 of the Interstate Commerce Act. Specific violations of sections 1, 2, and 3 are also charged. The Commission is asked to require the establishment of just and non-discriminatory rates.

EXPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Exports of meat and meat products from the port of New York during January, 1921, according to official reports, were as follows:

CANNED MEATS.—Austria, 36 lbs.; Germany, 142,894 lbs.; Gibraltar, 720 lbs.; Italy, 576 lbs.; Malta, 4,050 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 1,275 lbs.; England, 72,540 lbs.; Bermuda, 9,941 lbs.; Honduras, 950 lbs.; Panama, 8,060 lbs.; Mexico, 16,014 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,070 lbs.; Barbados, 576 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,019 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,887 lbs.; Old British West Indies, 1,404 lbs.; Cuba, 38,336 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,279 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,645 lbs.; Haiti, 116 lbs.; San Domingo, 25,488 lbs.; Brazil, 109 lbs.; Colombia, 3,308 lbs.; British Guiana, 620 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,350 lbs.; French Guiana, 13,750 lbs.; Venezuela, 3,897 lbs.; British Indies, 2,530 lbs.; Straits Settlement, 2,322 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 19,640 lbs.; Siam, 270 lbs.; Australia, 170 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 240 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 53 lbs.; British Kongo, 53 lbs.; British South Africa, 111 lbs.; Canary Islands, 420 lbs.; French Africa, 420 lbs.; Czechoslovakia, 351 lbs.; total, 382,554 lbs.

(Continued on page 51.)

Lever Law Declared Unconstitutional

In a decision of the United States Supreme Court, delivered just before the old administration came to an end, Section 4 of the Lever Act was officially declared to be contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and that instrument was thus formally discarded. The decision was handed down in the case of The United States of America vs. L. Cohen Grocery Company, (No. 324.—October Term, 1920).

The opinion of the majority, delivered by Chief Justice White, is a masterful condemnation of this law, which may have served its purpose as a war measure, but which manifestly had no place on our statute books in normal times.

Justice Pitney concurred in the judgment of the court but not in the reasoning upon which the majority based their opinion. In other words, he arrives at the same conclusions via a different line of thought.

The declaration that Section 4 of the law was repugnant to the constitution had the effect of completely nullifying it, so far as the price control feature was concerned. A number of minor cases already before the Supreme Court were disposed of and hundreds of cases going upon appeal or involving indictments drawn under the law thus passed into the discard.

Congress Repeals the Law.

To complete the work thus started, the Congress during the closing hours of the session formally repealed the law and the joint resolution was promptly signed by the president. The complete decision follows:

Chief Justice White delivered the opinion of the Court.

Required on this direct appeal to decide whether Congress under the Constitution had authority to adopt section 4 of the Lever Act as reenacted in 1919, we reproduce the section so far as relevant (Act of Oct. 2, 1919, c. 80, sec. 2, 41 Stat. 397.):

"That it is hereby made unlawful for any person wilfully . . . to make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge in handling or dealing in or with any necessities; to conspire, combine, agree, or arrange with any other person . . . (e) to exact excessive prices for any necessities . . . Any person violating any of the provisions of this section upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$5,000 or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both: . . ."

The text thus reproduced is followed by two provisos exempting from the operation either of the section or of the Act enumerated persons or classes of persons engaged in agricultural or similar pursuits.

Two Changes Made.

Comparing the reenacted section with the original text (Act of August 10, 1917, c. 53, sec. 4; 40 Stat. 276), it will be seen that the only changes made by the reenactment were the insertion of the penalty clause and an enlargement of the enumerated exemptions.

In each of two counts the defendant, the Cohen Grocery Company, alleged to be a dealer in sugar and other necessities in the city of St. Louis, was charged with violating this section by wilfully and felon-

niously making an unjust and unreasonable rate and charge in handling and dealing in a certain necessary, the specification in the first count being a sale for \$10.07 of about 50 lbs. of sugar, and that in the second, of a 100-pound bag of sugar for \$19.50.

The defendant demurred on the following grounds: (a) That both counts were so vague as not to inform it of the nature and cause of the accusation; (b) that the statute upon which the indictment was based was subject to the same infirmity because it was so indefinite as not to enable it to be known what was forbidden, and therefore amounted to a delegation by Congress of legislative power to courts and juries to determine what acts should be held to be criminal and punishable; and (c) that as the country was virtually at peace Congress had no power to regulate the subject with which the section dealt.

In passing on the demurrer the court, declaring that this court had settled that until the official declaration of peace there was a status of war, nevertheless decided that such conclusion was wholly negligible as to the other issues raised by the demurrer, since it was equally well settled by this court that the mere status of war did not of its own force suspend or limit the effect of the Constitution, but only caused limitations which the Constitution made applicable as the necessary and appropriate result of the status of war, to become operative.

Holding that this latter result was not the case as to the particular provisions of the 5th and 6th Amendments which it had under consideration, that is, as to the prohibitions which those amendments imposed upon Congress against delegating legislative power to courts and juries, against penalizing indefinite acts, and against depriving the citizen of the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, the court, giving effect to the amendments in question, came to consider the grounds of demurrer relating to those subjects. In doing so and referring to an opinion previously expressed by it in charging a jury, the court said:

"Congress alone has power to define crimes against the United States. This power cannot be delegated to the courts or to the juries of this country. . . ."

Declare Law Invalid.

"Therefore, because the law is vague, indefinite, and uncertain, and because it fixes no immutable standard of guilt, but leaves such standard to the variant views of the different courts and juries which may be called on to enforce it, and because it does not inform defendant of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, I think it is constitutionally invalid, and that the demurrer offered by the defendant ought to be sustained."

The indictment was therefore quashed.

In cases submitted at about the same time with the one before us and involving identical questions with those here in issue it is contended that the section does not embrace the matters charged. We come, therefore, on our own motion in this

case to dispose of that subject, since if well founded the contention would render a consideration of the constitutional questions unnecessary. The basis upon which the contention rests is that the words of the section do not embrace the price at which a commodity is sold, and, at any rate, the receipt of such price is not thereby intended to be penalized.

We are of opinion, however, that these propositions are without merit, first, because the words of the section, as reenacted, are broad enough to embrace the price for which a commodity is sold, and second, because as the amended section plainly imposes a penalty for the acts which it includes when committed after its passage, the fact that the section before its reenactment contained no penalty is of no moment. This must be the case unless it can be said that the failure at one time to impose a penalty for a forbidden act furnishes an adequate ground for preventing the subsequent enforcement of a penalty which is specifically and unmistakably provided.

Court Ruling Holds.

We are of opinion that the court below was clearly right in ruling that the decisions of this court indisputably establish that the mere existence of a state of war could not suspend or change the operation upon the power of Congress of the guarantees and limitations of the 5th and 6th Amendments as to questions such as we are here passing upon. *Ex parte Milligan*, 4 Wall. 2, 121-127; *Monongahela Navigation Co. v. United States*, 148 U. S. 312, 336; *United States v. Joint Traffic Association*, 171 U. S. 505, 571; *McCray v. United States*, 195 U. S. 27, 61; *United States v. Cress*, 243 U. S. 316, 326; *Hamilton v. Kentucky Distilleries Company*, 251 U. S. 146, 156. It follows that in testing the operation of the Constitution upon the subject here involved the question of the existence or non-existence of a state of war becomes negligible, and we put it out of view.

The sole remaining inquiry, therefore, is the certainty or uncertainty of the text in question, that is, whether the words "That it is hereby made unlawful for any person wilfully . . . to make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge in handling or dealing in or with any necessities," constituted a fixing by Congress of an ascertainable standard of guilt and are adequate to inform persons accused of violation thereof of the nature and cause of the accusation against them. That they are not, we are of the opinion so clearly results from their mere statement as to render elaboration on the subject wholly unnecessary.

Observe that the section forbids no specific or definite act. It confines the subject-matter of the investigation which it authorizes to no element essentially inhering in the transaction as to which it provides. It leaves open, therefore, the widest conceivable inquiry, the scope of which no one can foresee and the result of which no one can foreshadow or adequately guard against. In fact, we see no reason to doubt the soundness of the observation of the court below in its opinion to

(Continued on page 44.)

Packers Announce Wage Readjustment

Wage readjustments and revision of working hours for packing plant employees in all the large centers—the territory covered by the war-time arbitration agreement which came to an end last week—were announced this week by the packers involved. They are to take effect March 14.

Packinghouse labor union leaders have taken steps to contest these changes and threaten a country-wide packinghouse strike if necessary to carry their point.

The revision modifies the basic 8-hour day, which did not prove practical under the fluctuating conditions of packinghouse operation, workmen often being paid for idle time under this plan. It is claimed the revision will enable workers to earn as much or more than before. The 40-hour weekly guarantee remains, with time and one-half pay after 54 hours in any week.

The new wage scale reduces the wage rate of all hourly paid employees 8 cents an hour. The piece-work rates are reduced 12½ per cent. At present the lowest rate paid labor is 53 cents an hour. Under the new scale this will be cut to 45 cents, or slightly more than a 15 per cent reduction.

It was also announced that the packers are now working out plans to establish closer relations between the workers and the management of the various plants with a view to giving the employees a voice in all matters of mutual interest.

Declaring that the industry has grave problems to face in the months and years ahead, packers expressed the belief that the time has come when employees and employers should join in discussing and deciding the conduct of the business, and said that an announcement of the details of the plan would be made in the near future.

Statements by Packers.

"The reduction of 12½ per cent in wages is very small in view of the fact that packinghouse wages average three times as much today as they did before the war," said J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., in discussing the decreases. "The main object in revising the hours is to assure work in return for the wages which are paid, thereby obviating the penalty incurred through the payment of large sums for which no work is performed.

"This does not mean the elimination of the eight-hour day. The whistle will blow in the Armour plants at the end of eight hours, just as usual. The revision affects chiefly the killing gangs, whose hours of labor are determined by live stock receipts, over which packers have no control. These receipts vary from day to day, providing less than eight hours' work some days and more than eight hours' work on other days.

"To assure employees equitable earnings despite fluctuations of receipts, the industry guarantees pay for forty hours of work whether or not that amount of work is actually done. This guaranty very frequently results in employees being paid for many hours of labor each week for which they actually perform no work. We know of no other industry that provides such a guaranty or minimum wage to its employees. When on top of this is added the penalty resulting from a basic eight-hour day the burden becomes greater than the industry can bear and the public has shown plainly in the last two years that it will not carry it.

"Despite the lower rates, employees can probably earn as much or more than under existing conditions. The forty-hour

minimum wage with its basic eight-hour day has demonstrated positively during the two years that it has been in effect that it results in decreased weekly wage earnings for the employees. The adjustment should enable all plant employees to average forty-eight hours' wages per week and their earnings will compare favorably with the earnings of similar workmen in other industries."

Conditions Necessitate Action.

"Business conditions all over the country and particularly the conditions in the packing industry, compel us to reduce our expenses of doing business," declared Swift & Co. in its statement to its employees announcing the wage reduction.

"The war caused a great increase in prices, living expenses, and costs of doing business. Prices and living expenses, which reached their high point the middle of 1920, have been going down ever since. But our cost of doing business has stayed up. The values of our raw materials (cattle, hogs, etc.), and of our meat and by-products have suffered the most severe decline ever experienced. They are down almost to the values of 1914. Our expenses of doing business are still at the war level. They are almost three times as high as in 1914. Our profits have fallen continuously since 1917.

"Wages are by far the biggest expense in our cost of doing business. We have done our best to make all possible economies without reducing wages, but we cannot pay wartime expenses out of products selling at such low prices. At the highest prices, the present expense of doing business bore a fair relation to what we could get for goods, but this condition exists no longer. Unless we make further cuts in expenses we cannot expect to get enough out of meat and by-products to pay for live stock and have enough left to cover expenses. We regret that we are, therefore, forced to make a reduction in the rates of pay.

"It is the desire of Swift & Co. to establish some means whereby employees may meet at intervals with the management to discuss all matters affecting their mutual relations, so that the company may be enabled to do the best it can for its employees and the employees the best they can for the company. Steps are being taken to work out details of the plan. We hope we shall have full co-operation."

Wilson & Co. Statement.

Wilson & Co. issued this statement to its employees through S. C. Frazee, general superintendent:

"Live stock and packinghouse products have been undergoing a rapid decline in values during the past year. This is largely true of every essential commodity. Labor constitutes a very large part of the cost of production and therefore should now participate in the readjustment leading to the establishment of stable normal conditions.

"It has, therefore, been apparent for some time that it is both necessary and equitable that a readjustment in wages be made to at least partly equalize the adjustments in values of the basic commodities composing the packing industry.

"The cost of living has been on a decline for some time and has reached a point where we feel that the equivalent of the high cost of living bonus which was granted packinghouse employees and paid during 1920 and absorbed in the rate in May of that year should be discontinued.

"Therefore, effective Monday, March 14, the rate of all hourly employees will be decreased 8 cents per hour; piece workers' rates will be decreased 12½ per cent; time and one-half will be paid for overtime after ten hours in any one day or after fifty-four hours in any one week; double time will be paid for Sundays and

the following holidays: New Year's, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, and the forty-hour guarantee will be maintained.

"Wilson & Co. expects in the very near future to submit a plan extending the present plan of the progress committee that will establish a better understanding and closer co-operation between the employees and the management, and to provide a means for the adjustment of all industrial relation problems by representation of all interests involved in accordance with right principles."

The Institute of American Meat Packers, which comprises in its membership practically every important packing company in the United States, has issued the following statement in behalf of those members who have announced wage reductions effective next Monday. Additional members have reduced wages some time ago, it is stated. The statement reads in part:

"In view of the misinformation disseminated concerning the wage reductions announced at various packing centers, it is important that the consuming public, which is a party in interest, receive correct information regarding the situation. These are the actual facts:

"The present wage rate for ordinary labor represents more than 300 (three hundred) per cent of the rate prevailing before the war. There is no disposition on the part of the packers to revert to the pre-war rate. But it is proposed to effect a reduction of about 12 or 15 per cent in the present rate.

"Such a reduction is not only necessary but wholly fair, for although wages remain at the peak point, the price of live stock and the wholesale prices of meat and by-products, which never advanced proportionately to wages, have declined tremendously, the declines from peak ranges ranging as high in some cases as 80 per cent on by-products and 50 per cent on meat. Meat prices in general, at wholesale, probably have declined from 30 to 40 per cent, or more, from the high point. By-products have gone down even more, the hide and by-products from a thousand-pound steer now being worth less than \$10 as compared with about \$35 at peak values. With labor rates remaining at the top mark, the proceeds from some by-products are hardly sufficient to cover the cost of preparation for market.

"Moreover, the packers have long been paying and, even with the reduction in wages, will still be paying a wage rate considerably higher than the rate at which plenty of packing house workmen would be available. But the packing industry does not view labor merely as a commodity and has no desire to reduce wages below what necessity and fairness demand.

"It is to be regretted that the issue involved has been clouded. An absurd effort has been made to persuade the public that the packers would welcome a disturbance in the industry in order that alleged heavy storage stocks may be disposed of at enhanced values. As a matter of fact, cold storage stocks are not excessive as related to national needs. The latest governmental figures are those issued about the middle of February, reporting the cold storage stocks of meat and lard on February 1. These stocks were less by about a quarter of a billion pounds than at the corresponding time last year. More than one-third of the quantity was in process of cure and hence unavailable for immediate consumption, but if it all had been available it would have filled the national consuming needs for only 19 days.

"There have no doubt been some seasonal accumulations since February 1. If there were any possibility of the crippling of the nation's meat supply, which the Institute does not think possible, large storage stocks would be beneficial and a potent factor in helping to keep meat prices down.

"A great deal has been said about the so-called ten-hour day, and an implication

(Continued on page 34.)

GERMAN MEAT TRADE AND ALLIED DEMANDS

Claim Future Business Depends on Political Conditions

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Germany, Feb. 15, 1921.

The German market for all kinds of meat has undergone some changes in the last few weeks. Prices of fresh beef have gone down on account of increased imports from Denmark, both of live and dead animals. Norway and Sweden have taken the foot-and-mouth disease in Denmark as a pretext to shut out Danish beef and to hold up the prices in their own countries. Export of fresh Danish beef to England does not pay, because the steamers to England are not fit for transporting beef and do not sail fast and regularly enough. Export to Switzerland was stopped for a time, but has now been resumed.

In order to find an outlet for her surplus beef, Denmark is obliged to ship 3,000 to 4,000 head, including carcasses, to Germany weekly. This does not seem like very much, but when the imports of meat from the East and Southwest are included it amounts to a good deal. Exchange rates in Lithuania, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are lower than the German reichsmark, and therefore export business from these countries to Germany is profitable.

In addition to these countries, Hungary is constantly shipping meat, especially fresh killed fat hogs, to Germany. These are down to about 25 or 26 marks per kilo, delivered free in Berlin or any other

city. Figuring 1.6 cents to the mark, this amounts to not quite 42 cents per kilo, or 19 cents per American pound, delivered basis. Prices of live hogs in Germany are from 22 to 24 marks per kilo.

Prefer Fresh to Salt Meats.

It is the same here as in America; the moment the people can have fresh meats they at once abstain from buying salted meats. This is especially true in Germany, which country has never been a great consumer of salted meat.

Turn Backs on Cheaper Cuts.

All kinds of cheaper cuts are neglected. Cuts that were in great demand six months ago, such as livers, hearts, tripe, rinds and cheekmeat, cannot be sold today at any price. People actually refuse to buy them.

This is doubtless a sort of reaction. After five years of half-starvation, the German people consumed large quantities of meats and fats in 1919, and paid little attention to quality. After the first pangs of hunger were appeased and competition from many other countries set in to supply Germany with meats, the people began to demand better quality and more of the choicer cuts.

The United States has its standard cuts of meats, of which the German consumers seem to be tired at present. This fact,

together with the increased European supplies and the larger home killings, has greatly reduced the demand for overseas packinghouse products, with the exception of lard.

Since the five allies—France, England, Belgium, Japan and Italy—have published the Paris conditions of war reparation, as they are called, business in Germany has been practically paralyzed. The improvement in the meat import trade which was expected to take place after the first of March, when exports to Germany from eastern and southeastern Europe are stopped, is probably lost, as Germans feel that export trade will be ruined by the payments and conditions imposed by the allied conference. They say German consumers will not be able to buy what they need and pay for what they want, so the future meat trade in Germany is probably dependent to a large extent upon political conditions.

MEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Exports of meat and meat products during the month of January, 1921, by countries of destination—figures which ordinarily would not be available for another thirty days—are shown as follows in a special report to The National Provisioner:

	Pounds.	Value.
BEEF, CANNED—		
Germany	136,532	\$ 26,703
Italy	576	152
United Kingdom	97,740	26,894
Canada	38,462	25,256
Other countries	253,907	70,639

	Pounds.	Value.
REEF, FRESH—		
Belgium	4,897,473	979,490
Germany	146,225	16,924
United Kingdom	710,121	91,267
Canada	2,822	581
Panama	17,418	3,486
Other countries	304,491	59,080

	Pounds.	Value.
BEEF, PICKLED—		
Belgium	12,125	2,825
Denmark	5,000	773
Germany	109,833	14,929
Italy	58,298	4,184
Netherlands	45,000	6,200
Norway	346,149	52,114
United Kingdom	66,116	10,366
Canada	453,700	60,904
Newfoundland and Labrador	215,314	30,138
West Indies	161,230	22,375
South America	95,581	13,343

	Pounds.	Value.
OLEO MARGARINE		
Belgium	186,802	22,402
Denmark	341,968	58,559
France	526,902	86,866
Germany	5,415,024	636,474
Greece	552,014	108,516
Netherlands	2,919,920	472,406
Norway	2,076,874	351,963
Sweden	635,179	105,068
Turkey in Europe	599,963	119,148
United Kingdom	1,170,390	200,611
Canada	106,314	16,767
Newfoundland and Labrador	300,090	53,110
Turkey in Asia	194,241	37,049
Other countries	62,682	11,688

	Pounds.	Value.
TALLOW	1,326,059	157,037

	Pounds.	Value.
BACON—		
Belgium	1,209,133	24,840
Denmark	170,270	30,121
France	606,270	116,193
Germany	10,324,773	2,065,133
Italy	822	180
Netherlands	5,393,806	927,036
Norway	1,785,302	335,248
Sweden	1,071,581	209,649
United Kingdom	17,063,240	4,267,188
Canada	1,223,571	264,109
Cuba	3,083,510	506,035
Other countries	1,158,100	256,133

	Pounds.	Value.
HAMS AND SHOULDERS—		
Belgium	323,815	63,886
France	234,063	48,650
Germany	59,478	12,804
Italy	212	102
Netherlands	1,742,868	263,041
Norway	57,679	10,256
United Kingdom	12,004,030	2,796,426
Canada	528,909	96,087
Panama	63,187	19,531
Mexico	121,736	48,303
Cuba	1,176,735	306,074
Other countries	557,199	179,185

	Pounds.	Value.
LARD—		
Belgium	3,381,159	600,830
Denmark	1,140,873	218,883
France	934,850	201,005
Germany	18,441,926	3,463,636
Italy	665,991	106,923
Netherlands	20,677,484	3,839,705

(Continued on page 26.)

The influence of early repudiation of orders, it is pointed out, spread rapidly and brought about a creeping paralysis of industry. In a number of lines, partly because of cancellations, plants were reduced from overtime production schedule to three days a week and in some instances a complete shut-down. Legal remedies have been of little avail, for the ailment has shaken confidence, which must be restored before better times can be looked for, according to the department.

The investigation of cancellations showed that there were plenty of cancellations mutually arranged which were beneficial to both parties, but there were many others which worked a hardship on either the buyer or seller. Of the latter type the number of sellers who violated their contracts was about equal to the number of buyers who cancelled orders. The investigation also disclosed that a large number of business men took losses rather than repudiate.

In an effort to restore confidence and avoid future misunderstanding these proposals are put forth by the department:

"Draw contracts in conformity with the law of the state in which they are com-

"Where transactions cannot be covered by written agreements find means for putting a premium on good faith and insist on your employees living up to it also.

"Stand for 'Golden Rule' policy throughout your business, taking loss if necessary to demonstrate you mean it.

"Without preaching, keep before your employees and your trade continuously the value of good will built on kept promises.

"Urge your trade or commercial organizations to record their disapproval of all practices which have led to the present unsatisfactory conditions. It will help strengthen the weak.

"Take an advance stand personally for American business integrity and let it be known. The force of example is very powerful just now.

"Oral contracts are as binding as written if legal requirements are complied with, but the obligation to perform is equally strong."

March 12, 1921.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Peerless Agricultural Corporation, Columbia, Tenn., will build a fertilizer plant.

The Seneca Livestock Company has been incorporated at Tiffen, Ohio, with a capital of \$3,000.

The Citizens' Cotton Oil Company, Taylor, Tex., has increased its capital from \$40,000 to \$80,000.

The Globe Packing Company has been incorporated at East Vernon, Calif., with a capital of \$300,000.

The Quality Meat and Products Company has been incorporated at Dover, Del., with a capital of \$300,000.

The Carter Cotton Oil Company, Hazelhurst, Ga., will probably rebuild its plant, which was burned at a loss of \$100,000.

The St. Louis Independent Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo., plans on building a new fireproof plant which will cost approximately \$100,000.

The Nuckolls Packing Company, Pueblo, Colo., has increased its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000. Par value of the stock is set at \$100.

The seed cleaning house of the Muskogee Cotton Oil Mill, at Muskogee, Okla., which was burned recently at a loss of \$12,000, will be rebuilt.

The Planters' Lime, Phosphate & Fertilizer Company, of Independence and Izard Counties, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,500,000.

The Texas-Washington Oil Company, Houston, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$500,000. The Min-

gus-Price Company, Abilene, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The refinery of the Dallas Oil & Refining Company, Dallas, Tex., was destroyed by fire on March 4, at a loss of about \$75,000. The crude oil mill was not damaged.

The Home Provision Company has been incorporated at Louisville, Ky., with a capital of \$2,500. The incorporators are Louis Rosenberg, Moses Goldfish and Irene Goldfish.

George Wilsbach plans to build a sausage factory at Defiance, Ohio. He will sell hams and bacon as well as sausage, and will do a wholesale business exclusively.

The Morrilton Cotton Oil Company has been incorporated at Little Rock, Ark., with a capital of \$1,200,000. The incorporators are J. J. Scroggin, W. O. Scroggin, W. F. Bridewell and J. S. Martin.

The Jamaica Tanneries have been incorporated at Boston, Mass., with a capital of \$500,000. The incorporators are William R. Bigelow, Alton F. Tupper, M. R. Fraser, H. Budd, Warren F. Freeman, Maurice J. Langdon and Joseph Danders.

Leviser, Haroth & Company have been incorporated at Boston, Mass., with a capital of \$100,000. They will conduct a general tanning and leather business. The incorporators are Frederic J. Leviser, William J. Ahern, Alfred W. Haroth and Frederic S. Moore.

A. D. McLean, for several years manager of the Carstens Packing Company, Spokane, Wash., has resigned his position with that firm and has purchased a half interest in the Spaeth Packing Company, owned by Louis Spaeth. The name of the Spaeth Company will be changed to the Spokane Packing Company.

FRANCE REMOVES HIDE EMBARGO.

A note to French exporters, published in the Journal Officiel for February 23, 1921, states that the unrestricted exportation of raw, green, or dried hides and skins in large or small sizes, and prepared tanned, tawed, or curried horse, cow, and calf hides and skins is authorized until further notice, according to a cablegram from Commercial Attaché W. C. Huntington, Paris.

HIDE PRICES IN GERMANY.

The prices for hides and skins in Germany show some interesting tendencies in connection with the course of prices for leather, according to a report from Howard W. Adams, representative of the United States Department of Commerce at Berlin. The government control of hides and skins was abolished on August 15, 1919. Thereafter, and up to April, 1920, the prices for hides and skins showed a constant increase. The first three months of 1920 were characterized by a particularly heavy rise in the price of **hides**.

Beginning in April, and accompanying the improvement of the German mark, the prices of hides were marked by a decrease until they reached their lowest point in June. From June on these prices assumed a gradual upward course until October, when, at the beginning of November, they dropped back to a lower level. The following table shows the trend of prices (in marks) for hides, skins and leather from March until the beginning of November, 1920:

	Middle Beginning of Nov.			
	Mar.	July	Sept.	Oct.
Hides and Skins—				
Cowhides, per pound.....	36	10	15	15
Horsehides, per piece.....	1,050	258	320	470
Calfskins, per pound.....	70	11	17	28
Leather—				
Sole leather, per kilo....	145	62	75	80
Cowhide, per square foot....	48	16	20	21
Box calf, per square foot....	70	23	25	27
Kid, per square foot.....	80	25	27	30
				36

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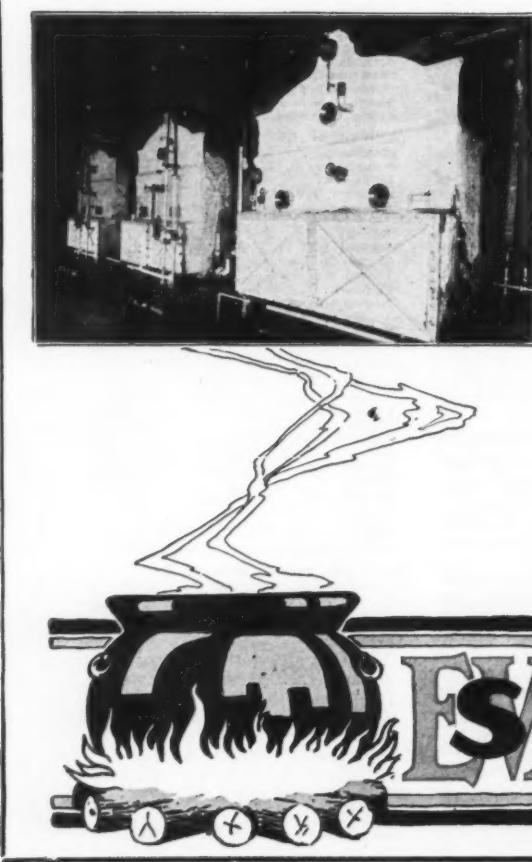
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AN EXPORT TRADE OUTLET

A nation so productive as the United States must find it extremely difficult, if not wholly impossible, to adjust its economics to purely domestic limitations as they were measured in dollars and cents prior to the war. Domestic demand alone is not sufficient to stimulate a resumption of normal business, particularly when the demand is curtailed by a lack of credit and by other financial conditions which deprive the consumer of his normal purchasing power. Moreover, the tremendous fall in prices which has taken place, with its resultant cancellations of orders, accumulation of stocks and closing of factories has thrown large numbers out of employment, and thus reduced their purchasing power to the point where they can buy nothing but absolute necessities.

It is almost universally recognized that the healthy support which the packing industry and every other industry needs at this time must come from no other source than foreign trade. Export trade must be made possible and encouraged, not only with the allied nations, but also with our former enemies, for the German demand promises to be one of the most important. Export trade can be encouraged in various ways—by stimulating the merchant marine service, by enacting legislation favorable to exporters, and most of all by declaring peace with Germany and reestablishing commercial relations with that country on a peace-time basis.

Last year the United States exported 127,836,008 pounds of lard to Germany. This is a larger amount than was sent to any other country with the exception of the United Kingdom, which received 128,771,843 pounds; and this in spite of the handicap of the technical state of war which exists between the United States and Germany. More than 76,000,000 pounds of bacon were exported to Germany during the year. This figure is also second only to that of Great Britain. In the face of these figures, it would seem imperative that normal trade with Germany be reestablished as soon as possible. With this amount of business carried on under the present conditions there should be almost unlimited possibilities of trade expansion after war restrictions are removed.

The total exports of United States products to Germany in 1920 exceeded in value the exports to that country in any previous year, with the exception of 1912 and 1913. Among all the customers of this country, Germany ranked seventh during 1920 in total value of all products. If the demands made upon Germany are not too severe she may be expected to rank among the first as a buyer of all kinds

of goods, particularly pork and pork products.

Dispatches from Germany assert that excessive reparation demands will be the only drawback to a large German import trade in the future. There will be a great demand for lard, bacon, fresh meats, sausage casings and other meat products. This demand will afford American exporters an opportunity to build up a large trade with Germany and will offer a much-needed stimulation to present stagnant trade conditions.

THE SUBSIDIZERS

The Farmers' National Council has been a persistent critic of the packers and a persistent advocate of Governmental control of the packing industry. Utterances of the Council have been distinguished for their sensationalism rather than for their accuracy or fairness.

In view of these circumstances it is interesting to learn that approximately one-half of the money received for the support of the Council came from E. C. Lasater, of Texas, who gave \$5,300, and William Kent, of California, who gave \$2,500, according to the following excerpt from a notice issued to the farm press by the Council press bureau at Washington, reporting statements made in explanation of farmers' lobbies at Washington:

George P. Hampton, speaking for the Farmers' National Council, gave an itemized account of the money received for the support of this organization, in which the following were the chief items:

Washington State Grange	\$ 900.84
National Gleaners' Federation...	300.00
Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n.	200.00
Edw. C. Lasater	5,300.00
Wm. Kent	2,500.00

All-American Co-operative Commission

1,917.95

Smaller subscriptions from individual farmers	509.00
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Plumb-Plan League (partial payment of Triple Alliance Meeting in support of two years extension of Government ownership of R. R.'s)	1,933.00
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Mrs. Fels for single tax work....	500.00
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A number of other minor items, making a total of	15,793.78
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Could there be a clearer admission that the propaganda against the packing industry not only has been organized, but also has been subsidized?

Those who know Mr. Lasater and Mr. Kent, and their ancient hatred of the meat packing industry, will find this statement and these figures most interesting and significant. It would not be without the bounds of reason or propriety to say that it is a very few such men as these (and their money) who have kept livestock producers and packers from coming together to co-operate for the common good.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises Myrick D. Hardin, general superintendent Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robinson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers Inc., Geo. M. Foster, general superintendent John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., and J. J. Cuff, general manager Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

BEEF SCRAP FOR POULTRY FOOD.

In reply to an inquiry from a dealer in Davisville, R. I., with reference to beef scrap for chickens, the following information is given:

First: There are many kinds of beef scrap and many kinds of equipment for making same. Some people make it in a large commercial way that requires ponderous machinery, while it can be done in a small way, by using kettle or an ordinary cider press.

We never heard of anyone using preservatives in meat scrap. We are inclined to feel that the method here described is really the proper method for our friend in Davisville to pursue.

Without knowing the equipment this correspondent has available, we can best answer his question by explaining briefly the method used in the packinghouse to prepare this product.

All meats of a quality not suitable for human consumption are placed in a pressure tank and cooked from eight to nine hours under a 40 lbs. live steam pressure.

The tank is then allowed to settle and the fat which will come to the surface is drawn off. The residue is dropped from the bottom of the tank into a hopper, where the water is allowed to drain off into settling tanks. The solid residue which is then left will contain about 65 or 70 per cent moisture. This is pressed in cloths in hydraulic presses, which reduces the moisture to about 40 or 50 per cent.

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The product is then dried in a steam drier, consisting of a large jacketed cylinder in which moving arms prevent the product from sticking to the sides of cylinder while drying. In this operation the moisture is reduced to 8 or 10 per cent.

The next operation is screening to the desired sizes, and the product is then in marketable form. The entire operation is purely dehydrating, and preservatives are not used. Furthermore, pickled or salted meats should not be used, or the scrap may have a deleterious effect on poultry.

We are assuming in this answer that the correspondent will not be in a position to save the water from the cooking tank. This water has a high protein value, and it is the practice to save this water, evaporate it in vacuum to about 25° Beaume, or to a consistency of that of molasses, and remix with our residue when we are drying in the steam-jacketed dryers.

With the exception of saving the tank water, this dehydrating process could be accomplished in a small way by cooking meat scraps in an open kettle until large pieces of meat are disintegrated or falling apart. Allow the water to drain off as much as possible. Press in a cider press or any other press available. Then spread on metal plate that is over a steam coil, or if no steam is available, build a slow fire under it and keep it constantly turning to prevent scorching until well dried out. This should yield you a meat scrap of about 45 per cent protein and with care sufficient moisture can be removed to prevent decomposition of the dried product.

MARGARINE MANUFACTURE.

A foreign inquirer with domestic interests writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Being interested in the importation of Oriental vegetable oils used for manufacturing lard compound and oleomargarine, we shall be glad to have you give us information as to the outline of manufacture, approximate cost of production, kind of oils used, proportion of different oils used, etc., in making oleomargarine and compound.

The following brief resume of the subject is furnished by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice:

Oleomargarine is manufactured in two classes: Animal margarine and vegetable margarine. The animal margarine is manufactured from a mixture of animal oil, neutral and refined cottonseed oil, together with a certain percentage of milk. Vegetable margarine is manufactured from cottonseed oil, coconut oil and some peanut oil.

It is hard to determine any cost of production. The fact is the cost for labor varies. Figuring labor and everything else, it is somewhere around four cents per pound. This is entirely for local conditions.

The amount of oil used as described above depends entirely on the question of whether the product is to be sold in the warm part of the country or cold part of the country.

In animal butterine it is customary to use about 65% oleo oil, 15% neutral, and 20% cottonseed oil, varying somewhat ac-

cording to price and grade of oils used.

In vegetable margarine it does not make so much difference with reference to percentage of cottonseed, coconut and peanut oils, as you simply follow them according to the quality you want to make, but the ordinary formula is as follows: 83% coconut oil, 10% soft cottonseed oil, 7% hydrogenated coconut oil.

MAKING MINCED HAM.

With reference to an inquiry from Indiana regarding minced ham the Committee advises as follows:

In making minced ham, fifty per cent of good beef and fifty per cent of fairly lean pork trimmings is a good proportion, or forty-five per cent beef, ten per cent meat products, and forty-five per cent pork trimmings makes a good formula, using five pounds of potato flour to one hundred pounds of meat. The pork trimmings in the above should not run over fifty per cent fat.

The cooking time and temperature for 6 lb. to 8 lb. pieces, in bladders or very large beef bungs, should be between four and five hours at 155 deg. Fahr. If properly handled, 110 pounds may be obtained from 100 pounds of meat, not counting the weight of the flour.

MEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

(Continued from page 23.)

Norway	120,978	27,559
Sweden	489,119	89,267
Switzerland	24,483	4,355
United Kingdom	17,997,984	3,391,531
Canada	887,671	126,223
Mexico	2,598,426	468,559
Cuba	7,305,518	1,300,850
Dominican Republic	388,565	88,848
Haiti	120,801	31,236
Ecuador	147,963	24,136
Peru	221,158	42,143
Other countries	1,240,245	222,492
<hr/>		
NEUTRAL LARD		
Denmark	81,540	20,819
France	79,905	16,613
Germany	18,523	3,306
Netherlands	1,317,915	263,303
Norway	306,673	69,425
Sweden	148,668	29,560
United Kingdom	455,062	336,025
Newfoundland and Labrador	65,625	14,600
Other countries	21,017	3,552
PORK, CANNED	31,192	13,492
PORK, FRESH	18,691,971	3,420,083
<hr/>		
PORK, PICKLED		
Belgium	20,000	3,600
Germany	210,388	23,050
Norway	30,264	5,808
United Kingdom	1,320,834	198,385
Canada	196,000	31,363
Newfoundland and Labrador	129,932	23,540
British West Indies	130,817	27,062
Cuba	498,327	79,062
Other countries		
<hr/>		
LARD COMPOUNDS		
Germany	1,052,739	144,508
Netherlands	88,833	13,120
Norway	81,075	16,860
United Kingdom	467,908	75,085
Mexico	776,477	111,584
Trinidad and Tabago	219,294	36,536
Cuba	1,518,658	228,519
Haiti	140,901	27,222
Other countries	1,369,478	226,735
MUTTON, EXCEPT CANNED	562,624	102,384
SAUSAGE, CANNED	338,532	126,546
SAUSAGE, ALL OTHER	489,406	188,214
SAUSAGE CASINGS	2,737,003	669,825
STEARIN	3,339,196	375,063
ALL OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS		
Canned		656,984
All other		1,340,671
TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTS		40,653,424

JONES & LAMB CO., Baltimore, Md.
MEAT PACKERS
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trading Quiet—Demand Slow—Stocks Liberal — Consumption Decreased — Political Uncertainty a Factor.

The action of the hog product markets during the week has not tended to indicate any special change in the general situation. There has been a rather irregular tone, with prices at about the low point of the month, although a little above the low point of the season. The situation is not regarded as particularly discouraging although the recent action of the big packing interests would indicate unsatisfactory conditions in the trade. This is also reflected in the statement of the Bureau of Markets in regard to supplies of product and distribution during the month of January.

This statement shows a decrease in the production of beef products of 104,000,000 lbs. during the month of January and a decrease in the production of pork products of 134,000,000 lbs. The total production and distribution for the month shows a loss in beef distribution of 103,000,000 lbs., a gain in mutton and lamb of 33,000,000 lbs. and a gain in pork products of 13,000,000 lbs. The comparative figures in millions of pounds (000,000 omitted) follow:

	Sheep- Beef. Lamb. Pork.
January, 1921—	
Production, pounds	388 44 744
Stocks Jan. 1	144 68 593
Imports	3 22 ...
Total supply	533 134 1,337
Exports	8 1 116
Stocks Jan. 31	144 78 735
Total	152 79 851
Domestic consumption	383 75 486
January, 1920—	
Production	492 40 878
Stocks Jan. 1	299 10 660
Imports	3 ...
Total supply	795 50 1,338
Exports	18 ... 200
Stocks, Jan. 31	289 8 865
Total	307 8 1,065
Domestic consumption	488 42 473

The combined consumption of beef, lamb and pork this year amounts to 943,000,000 lbs. for the month, against 1,003,000,000 lbs. for January a year ago.

The full statement shows some changes in weight of the inspected kill compared with last year. The average dressed weight of beef was 522.99 lbs., compared with 555.01 lbs. last year, which with the decrease in the number killed of 144,

000 head of cattle, explains the heavy falling off in production. The average dressed weight of hogs showed, however, very little change from that of a year ago. The average this January was 171.17, compared with 172.74 last year, so that the loss in total production was due to the falling off of 737,000 in the number of animals shown this January compared with last. The Bureau presents an estimate indicating an apparent per capita consumption this year and last as follows:

	Jan. 1921.	Jan. 1920.
beef and veal, lbs.	3.69	4.66
Pork	5.49	5.35
Lamb and mutton	.53	.40
Total	9.71	10.41

The statement of stocks of hog products at the six leading points of accumulation as of March 1st did not show as heavy stocks as last year, but there was a general gain. The increase in the stocks of total hog meats was 75,000,000 lbs.; bringing the total up to 314,000,000 lbs., compared with 347,000,000 lbs. at the same time last year. The stocks of lard increased 16,000,000 lbs. for the month, with the grand total of 64,000,000 lbs. against 77,000,000 lbs. a year ago. The fact that stocks continued to increase in view of the decreased packing was very important in itself and would seem to indicate that the Bureau of Market figures of the decrease in the total per capita consumption of all meats in January was being followed by a further reduction in February.

The Government report of farm reserves of feed grains shows that there is a record supply of feed grain in the country compared with the number of live stock in the country. The increase in the farm reserves of corn over last year is almost 50%, or 502,000,000 bu. The increase in the stocks of oats was 267,000,000 bu. and in the supply of barley 33,000,000 bu. The grand total supply of feed grain in farmers' hands is 2,332,000,000 bu., an increase of 805,000,000 bu. compared with a year ago. In addition to this there is an increase of 43,000,000 bu. in the visible supply of the three grains over last year.

Under those conditions, with the very open season, it is believed that the prices for feed grains will be such as to make

for low feeding costs throughout the balance of the year. The present price of hogs show a big feeding profit although the price of cattle has not remained as satisfactory as the price of hogs. Some are of the opinion that the relation between hogs and corn will make for a considerable increase in the production of hogs this year with the belief that the hog meat production will be increased enough to offset the decrease in beef.

The export movement has been considerably affected by the recent developments in the reparations situation. There has been evidence of almost complete cessation of business with Germany. This has been particularly true as regards grain. What some of the leading exporters of the seaboard says is that they have temporarily ceased offering to Germany until it is known what will be the effect on the ability to buy of the German Government and German people. There is, however, a very strong expression of opinion that such interruption can be only temporary, and within a short time the matters of finance will be adjusted and the general condition will be clearer.

PORK—The market was very quiet and barely steady with demand generally small. At New York mess was quoted at \$30@31, family \$38@40 and short clears \$31@33. At Chicago mess was quotable about \$24.

LARD—The market was quite active with a good export demand in evidence and quite large sales to the United Kingdom and the continent. Cash prices fluctuated with the option market, but a stranger tone was in evidence. At New York prime western was quoted at \$12.70 @12.80, middle western \$12.25@12.35; New York City 12c nominal, refined to the continent 14c, South American 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, Brazil kegs 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c and compound 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c, according to brand. At Chicago regular lard was 45c under May, loose \$1.45 under May and leaf lard 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BEEF—The market was inactive but steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$16@18, packet \$19@21, family \$25@28, and extra India mess \$44@47.

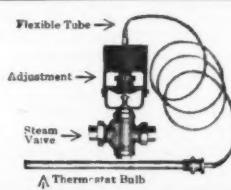
SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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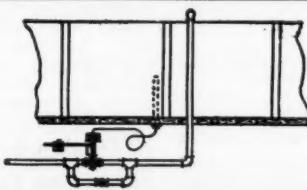
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MEAT SUPPLIES IN FEBRUARY.

Receipts of livestock at nine leading markets during the month of February, 1921, with comparisons, are officially reported as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	190,660	52,457	815,700	342,451
Kansas City	110,044	14,068	244,280	142,989
Omaha	93,395	4,407	326,480	184,639
St. Louis	44,034	9,087	321,218	29,712
St. Joseph	39,035	4,979	178,250	82,450
Sioux City	41,274	1,364	201,117	16,578
St. Paul	28,355	30,012	236,457	41,620
Denver	18,524	1,825	38,250	94,857
Wichita	16,132	1,080	29,000	363

Total, Feb., 1921. 575,723 122,064 2,392,400 935,670

Total, Feb., 1920. 753,382 227,352 1,947,384 897,899

Slaughters at nine leading markets during February, as shown by official reports, were as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	103,604	46,643	614,285	242,487
Kansas City	58,746	13,721	183,132	119,958
Omaha	56,490	1,916	243,608	129,384
St. Louis	24,866	5,215	154,307	20,333
St. Joseph	22,221	4,500	148,435	66,217
Sioux City	21,829	1,267	128,268	15,417
St. Paul	15,024	28,425	186,790	12,941
Denver	8,115	1,067	35,740	16,795
Wichita	3,574	1,226	25,675	244

Total, Feb., 1921. 314,469 103,989 1,520,230 623,807

Total, Feb., 1920. 446,133 124,896 1,288,892 581,595

Receipts for the two months ending February 28, 1921, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	480,913	115,307	1,800,333	751,125
Kansas City	239,707	33,104	472,544	306,158
Omaha	255,185	8,906	615,827	372,754
St. Louis	117,947	23,348	726,347	82,427
St. Joseph	88,456	9,982	352,711	173,906
Sioux City	104,331	3,338	391,811	43,806
St. Paul	69,473	61,151	499,855	90,705
Denver	55,364	4,604	75,564	139,560
Wichita	25,546	2,959	53,385	1,328

Tot. 2 mo., 1921. 1,426,922 262,700 4,097,379 1,981,760

Tot. 2 mo., 1920. 1,779,305 286,706 4,994,963 1,865,725

Slaughters at eight leading markets for the first two months of this year are officially reported as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	283,894	99,622	1,367,245	537,063
Kansas City	136,854	29,466	357,710	249,683
Omaha	144,167	4,480	473,221	276,405
St. Louis	71,012	13,526	304,410	61,368
St. Joseph	51,929	9,163	284,889	142,243
Sioux City	52,747	3,021	249,594	37,446
St. Paul	40,450	57,305	397,993	35,171
Denver	19,168	2,647	67,254	34,035

Tot. 2 mo., 1921. 860,221 219,230 3,502,316 1,373,414

Tot. 2 mo., 1920. 990,793 250,708 3,536,206 1,194,477

JANUARY MEAT STATISTICS.

Following is the official compilation of statistics of livestock and meat production, consumption and prices for January, 1921, as made by the U. S. Bureau of Markets, which took up this work as previously carried on by the Food Administration:

CATTLE, CALVES, BEEF, AND VEAL.

	Jan., 1921.	Jan., 1920.
Inspected slaughter:	Number.	Number.
Cattle	689,506	832,231
Calves	282,043	305,125

Average live weight:

	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cattle	980,64	100,59
Calves	169,59	

Average dressed weight:

	Lbs.	Lbs.
Beef	522,99	555,64
Veal	96,67	(*)

Total dressed product:

	Lbs.	Lbs.
Beef	360,604,743	462,420,833
Veal	27,265,087	29,496,434

Storage beginning of month:

	Lbs.	Lbs.
Beef	120,245,437	261,812,306
Cured	22,567,257	37,051,619

Storage end of month:

	Lbs.	Lbs.
Beef	120,218,055	252,036,946
Cured	22,659,239	36,715,182

Domestic exports:^{*}

	Lbs.	Lbs.
Fresh beef and veal	1,425,253	8,797,142
Cured beef	1,608,922	2,679,172
Canned beef	387,819	2,263,866
Oleostock, oil and stearin	4,523,050	4,852,732

Imports:^{*}

	Lbs.	Lbs.
Fresh beef	3,136,593	1,438,676
Fresh veal	112,562	351,642
Cured beef	18,471	29,201
Canned beef	27,182	12,477
Oleostock, oil and stearin	.....	1,440,245

Prices, per 100 lbs.:[†]

	Dollars.	Dollars.
Cattle—Good steers	10.09	15.51
Beef carcasses—Good steers	18.43	21.61
Veal calves	11.52	17.74
Veal carcasses	18.35	26.85

Receipts at public stockyards:

	Number.	Number.
—Cattle and calves	1,644,005	1,874,891

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

March 12, 1921.

IMPORTS OF MEAT AND PRODUCTS.

Imports of meat and meat products for the month of January, 1921, at the port of New York, according to official reports just received, were as follows:

FRESH BEEF AND VEAL.—Canada, 69,808 lbs.; Argentine, 774,891 lbs.; Uruguay, 378,754 lbs.; New Zealand, 712,665 lbs.; total, 2,561,118 lbs.

FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON.—Canada, 27,094 lbs.; Argentine, 1,208,671 lbs.; Uruguay, 57,063 lbs.; New Zealand, 12,471,044 lbs.; total, 13,763,872 lbs.

PORK.—Argentina, 1,242 lbs.; Uruguay, 840 lbs.; total, 2,082 lbs.

BACON.—Spain, 34 lbs.; Hong Kong, 536 lbs.; total, 570 lbs.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.—France, 5,924 lbs.; Spain, 101 lbs.; England, 57 lbs.; Scotland, 50 lbs.; Canada, 18,330 lbs.; Hong Kong, 3,536 lbs.; New Zealand, 63,936 lbs.; total, 91,933 lbs.

OTHER CANNED MEATS.—Total, 91,331 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.—Denmark, 14,000 lbs.; Italy, 7,359 lbs.; Netherlands, 28,471 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 1,416 lbs.; England, 9,850 lbs.; Canada, 650 lbs.; Cuba, 26,070 lbs.; Argentine, 198,471 lbs.; China, 79,434 lbs.; British India, 14,000 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 3,410 lbs.; Australia, 45,300 lbs.; New Zealand, 16,279 lbs.; total, 444,710 lbs.

TALLOW.—Australia, 1,538 lbs.; total, 1,538 lbs.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS.—Canada, 3,914 lbs.; Argentine, 52,967 lbs.; Uruguay, 4,749 lbs.; total, 61,630 lbs.

INSPECTED SLAUGHTER IN 1920.

The total number of animals slaughtered under federal inspection during 1920 is reported by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry as follows: Cattle, 8,608,691, compared to 10,089,984 in 1919; calves, 4,058,370, compared to 3,969,019 in 1919; sheep, 10,982,180, compared to 12,691,117 in 1919; goats, 42,477, compared to 87,380 in 1919; hogs, 38,018,684, compared to 41,811,830 in 1919.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending March 5, 1921, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

Week ended Mar. 5, 1921.	Week ended Mar. 5, 1920.
United Kingdom	50
Continent	526
So. and Cent. Amer.	1,379
West Indies	250
B. N. A. Colonies	135
Other countries	361

Total 300 776 24,056

BACON AND HAM, LBS.

United Kingdom	4,471,000	5,515,200	120,648,000
Continent	1,815,000	15,358,600	64,949,260
So. and Cent. Amer.	.....	.....	256,526
West Indies	206,000	.....	4,884,004
B. N. A. Colonies	.....	.....	116,816
Other countries	.....	.....	227,958

Total 6,492,000 20,873,800 191,982,564

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom	9,832,400	12,429,300	102,281,640
Continent	14,244,200	17,387,578	180,059,114
So. and Cent. Amer.	.....	.....	794,033
West Indies	25,000	83,000	2,953,817
B. N. A. Colonies	.....	.....	35,165
Other countries	.....	.....	96,760

Total 24,101,600 19,899,878 286,220,529

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market the past week was very slow, with demand unimportant and with the undertone weak at the season's low point. No change of importance in prices was made, but the impression prevailed that the next sales would have to be accomplished at lower levels. Consumers were slow in taking hold, owing to the continued weakness in oils and greases of all kinds, and with a belief that the lowest levels have not as yet been reached. No important improvement in the demand for soaps has come to light, and soap-makers continue to operate far below normal capacity. At New York prime city was quoted at 4½c nominal, special loose 5½c asked, and edible 7c nominal. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was 5@5½c, and edible 6½@7c.

OLEO STEARINE—The market the past week was quiet and weak and at new low levels for the season, with small sales reported at 7c, or ½c below last week's levels. Demand was not urgent, owing to the weak undertone in tallow and cotton oil, but offerings were rather firmly held at the reduced figures. At New York the market was quoted at 7½c asked, while at Chicago oleo was 7@7½c.

OLEO OIL—The market was dull and featureless, with prices nominally unchanged, but the undertone was easy. At New York extra was quoted at 13½c and at Chicago at 12½@13c.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL—The market continued quiet with trade demand limited, and with prices about unchanged from a week ago, but barely steady. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.40@1.45, winter strained 90@95c, extra No. 1 at 72@75c, No. 1 at 70@72c, and No. 2 at 67@69c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—The market was dull and weaker, with pure refined off 5@6c from last week. At New York pure refined was quoted at 88@92c, extra No. 1 at 80@82c, No. 1 at 76@78c and prime 70@75c.

GREASES—The market was dull and featureless with no important changes in levels taking place. Demand was slow and the feeling was easier, due to the weakness in stearine and cotton oil, and lack of interest from soap makers. At New York yellow and choice house was quoted at 3½@4c, white 5½@6½c, brown 3½@4c, while at Chicago brown was quoted at 3½@4c, yellow and house 4@4½c, and choice white 5½@6c.

PACKERS' BY-PRODUCTS MARKET.
(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Guy Fridley, with John W. Hall.)

Owing to the supply of blood being abnormally small for this time of the year plus a pretty good demand from manufacturers of digester hog tankage, prices were easily advanced around 25c per unit over one week ago. Unground high grade sold at \$3.00 Detroit and most sales of ground at \$3.35@3.40 f. o. b. Chicago.

There was no let-up in the demand for tankage suitable for digester purposes, and prices advanced 25c per unit ammonia over one week ago. Most inquiries were for March and first half of April shipment, and sales were largely at \$2.50@3.00 f. o. b. and delivered Chicago, with an extra fancy lot of ground going at \$3.25.

Demand for fertilizer tankage continued at a very low ebb, although no large stocks seemed to be pressing on the market. Another lot of unground tankage testing about 7% and 35% sold at \$1.50 and 10c basis Kansas City freight, a round lot of unground tankage, testing about 8½% and 25%, sold at \$3.00 and 10c delivered Greenville, S. C., for shipment over March and April, and several smaller lots

of crushed and unground tankage testing from 7½% to 9½% and 20% to 30% brought \$2.50@2.60 and 10c delivered Baltimore and Suffolk.

The fertilizer demand from the Pacific coast has slumped greatly so far as shipments from the Middle West are concerned, owing to increased importations of South American tankage to San Francisco.

Blood.

High grade ground \$3.35@3.50
Crushed and unground 3.00@3.25

Tankage.

Digester material, 11-12% ammonia \$3.00@3.25
Digester material, 7-10% ammonia 2.50@2.90
High grade ground, 10-11% ammonia 2.00@2.75
Lower grade ground, 6-9% ammonia 2.35@2.50
High grade unground 2.35@2.50
Medium grade unground 2.10@2.25
Low grade unground 1.50@2.00
Ground concentrated 2.75@3.00
Hoof meal 2.40@2.60
Liquid stick, 8-12% ammonia 2.75@3.00
Hair tankage, dry and unground 1.50@1.75
Garbage tankage, ground 1.25@1.50

Bones and Bone Meal.

A round lot of 3% and 50% steamed bone meal, packed in sellers' bags, sold this week at \$29.00 per ton basis Chicago freight for shipment east. There was some inquiry for raw bone meal packed in bags at \$26 per ton f. o. b. Chicago, but no sellers were found at that figure. Practically no demand for unground steamed bone. Buyers were still willing to pay \$32.50 per ton for prime cattle jaw, skull and knuckle bones delivered Chicago, although an offer of \$30 per ton f. o. b. Kansas City was turned down by the sellers. One buyer is willing to pay \$25 per ton delivered Chicago for hog, sheep and calf bones in good, sound condition. A buyer offered \$20 per ton f. o. b. Chicago for a round lot of hoofs suitable for grinding purposes, but no sellers were found at that figure.

Raw bone meal \$28.00@30.00
Steamed, ground 24.00@26.00
Steamed, unground 18.00@20.00
Bone tankage, unground 14.00@16.00
Cattle jaw, skull and knuckle 30.00@32.50
Hog bones 24.00@26.00
Prairie bleached and junk 22.00@24.00
Ground hoofs, pig toes, waste horns 20.00@25.00

Horns, Hoofs and Manufacturing Bones.

A few lots of manufacturing bones sold on a rejected basis at \$50.00@52.50 per ton delivered Chicago.

There was no trading in manufacturing bones, hoofs and horns, and quotations are merely nominal.

No. 1 horns	.....	\$175.00@200.00
No. 2 horns	.....	125.00@150.00
No. 3 horns	.....	60.00@75.00
White hoofs	.....	40.00@45.00
Striped hoofs	.....	30.00@35.00
Black hoofs	.....	20.00@25.00
Round shin bones, heavies	.....	57.50@60.00
Round shin bones, lights	.....	47.50@52.50
Flat shin bones, heavies	.....	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, lights	.....	45.00@50.00
Thigh bones, heavies	.....	60.00@65.00
Thigh bones, lights	.....	45.00@50.00

Cracklings.

There was a fairly good trade in prime beef and pork cracklings, bulk of sales being at \$55.00@60.00 delivered Chicago, with less desirable lots bringing around \$47.50. Demand is centered on high protein goods, less attention being paid to the grease content owing to the low price of same.

Pork, according to grease \$55.00@60.00
Beef, according to grease 47.50@52.50

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

Trading in glue stock was practically at a standstill owing to buyers being around \$10.00 per ton apart in their views. One lot of straight calf trimmings brought \$110 per ton f. o. b. Chicago, stock being extra prime. One buyer is willing to pay \$70.00 per ton for light kip trimmings f. o. b. Chicago. Horn pits were offered at \$35.00@37.50 delivered Chicago, with buyers bidding \$30.00@32.50.

Sinews, pizzles and hide trimmings	.....	\$25.00@30.00
Horn pits	.....	30.00@32.50
Rejected manufacturing bones	.....	47.50@52.50
Calf stock	.....	70.00@110.00

Hair.

The new low price for the year thus far brought about increased trading, all processed winter selling at 5½c and coil dried winter at 1½c, basis Chicago freight.

Pig Skin Strips.

There was a fair amount of trading at 3c per pound delivered Chicago, buyer making no distinction as to grades, although specifying government inspected edible stock and subject to 10% shrinkage. Prime strips of minimum 26-in. length could probably be sold at 4c per pound over the ordinary No. 1 grades.

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JANUARY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government reports just compiled of the output of oleomargarine for the month of January, 1921, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 720,226 pounds colored and 21,968,072 pounds uncolored, a total of 22,688,298 pounds. This is 1,180,754 pounds less than the production for the preceding month, and 11,954,452 pounds less than the same month a year ago. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the last thirteen months, are as follows:

January, 1920	34,642,750
February	33,999,894
March	36,547,668
April	33,946,538
May	32,295,488

June	22,309,738
July	24,046,328
August	28,141,070
September	29,819,454
October	28,249,201
November	32,098,072
December	23,869,052
January, 1921	22,688,298



IMPORT OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Imports of vegetable oils at the port of New York during the month of January, 1921, are reported officially as follows:

COCOANUT OIL.—Philippine Islands, 4,640,195 lbs.; total, 4,640,195 lbs.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Haiti, 62,459 lbs.; total, 62,459 lbs.

PALM OIL.—England, 569,704 lbs.;

British West Africa, 2,197,777 lbs.; total, 2,767,481 lbs.

LINSEED OIL.—Netherlands, 325 gal.; England, 12,873 gal.; total, 13,198 gal.

OLIVE OIL.—Belgium, 3,531 gal.; France, 23,371 gal.; Germany, 749 gal.; Greece, 39,843 gal.; Italy, 43,004 gal.; Spain, 4,229 gal.; Switzerland, 8,887 gal.; Turkish Asia, 15 gal.; total, 123,629 gal.

PEANUT OIL.—Hong Kong, 471 gal.; total, 471 gal.

COTTON OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil from the port of New York, from March 1 to March 7, 1921, were 6,625 barrels.

Exports from New Orleans from March 1 to March 6 were 1,430 barrels.

These figures are unofficial.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Merchants from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.]

Country	Monetary Unit	Par value in U. S. Money	Unit value on Mar. 10.
Austria—Krone203	.0020
Belgium—Franc193	.0742
Czechoslovakia—Krone	*	.0130
Denmark—Krone268	.1693
Finland—Fimmark193	.0290
France—Franc193	.0716
Germany—Mark238	.0159
Great Britain—Pound866	.3.91
Greece—Drachma193	.0750
Italy—Lira193	.0039
Japan—Yen498	.48
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	*	.0068
Netherlands—Florin402	.3430
Norway—Krone298	.1618
Poland—Polish Mark	*	.0012
Romania—Leu193	.0139
Russia—Rouble515	.
Serbia—Dinar193	.0275
Spain—Peso193	.1350
Sweden—Krona268	.2247
Switzerland—Franc193	.1690
Turkey—Turkish Pound440	....

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

Dry Crystallization

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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

New Season Lows—Consuming Situation Lacks Improvement—Other Oils and Greases Weak—Some Export Business.

The market for cottonseed oil on the New York Produce Exchange was rather dull the past week, with trade more or less professional in character, and with outside interest at a minimum. The developments, as far as prices were concerned, were again toward a further downward revision, and new low levels for the season were attained without much opposition to the decline. The news in general was of such kind as to make for lower prices, and was effective with a lack of improvement in consuming demand and the weakness in the other speculative markets. The developments in the political situation abroad were bearishly construed in that Germany's credit, it was believed, would be curtailed at least temporarily, and with a cessation of buying by the Central Empires the demand for food-stuffs from the surrounding continental countries was expected to show a material let-up.

The developments in competing oils were not very pronounced, but no important improvement was noted in that quarter of the market, and prices as a whole were at or near the season's lows, while tallow continued weak, and stearine reached some new lows for the season. On Tuesday considerable commission house liquidation oc-

curred, brought about by the enormous farm reserves of corn, which were placed by the government at 1,572,000,000 bu., against 1,070,000,000 bu. on March 1, last year. This was taken to indicate relatively cheap corn the balance of the season for feeding purposes, and as corn is worth more to the farmer in the shape of hogs than in sending the actual grain to market, the general belief was that the corn would be made to "walk off the farm."

At the low point on Wednesday, the market was off nearly a half cent a pound from the levels of the previous week, while May and July were off about 1½@1¾c per pound from the high levels of February. The poor rallying power constantly displayed resulted in the dumping over of some long holdings by the west, as well as by Wall Street interests, and support from the south was limited in volume, the bulk of the buying being in the way of profit taking by shorts.

Crude oil was not an exception, and established new low levels for the season. Sales were reported in the southeast at 4¾c, while the market in the valley was nominal, and in Texas was 4½c bid, and 4¾c asked. The amount of crude that came out during the week was not very large, but the action of the futures market, and the knowledge that liberal quantities of crude oil are hanging over the market tends to restrict refiners from buying in a large way, and it is also a fact that refiners' buying capacity is limited, as storage capacity is practically filled up.

Export demand showed a slight improvement during the week, but outside of sales of 20,000 bbls. reported to Holland, transactions were unimportant. The Holland purchase may prove a stimulating factor to the market, as rumors were current that this oil had been bought by interests who for some months past have been switching long oil from one active month to the other, establishing large carrying charges. With this quantity of long May contracts taken off the market as reported, there is a possibility that the enormous discounts witnessed during recent months might not be seen in May. However, it is not clear how any material advance in the future market can be brought about, even at these levels, with crude oil on a hedging basis, and refiners generally look for crude oil to come out in volume every time prices get above five cents in the southeast.

The time is rapidly approaching when an idea as to the possible size of the acreage of cotton can be had, and this is attracting some attention. Advices from Texas indicate the reduction there will not be as great as earlier anticipated, but advices to leading New York bankers indicate that every effort is being made to have the cotton farmer cut down the area throughout the belt, and private claim is made that this campaign will prove effective.

Export clearances of oil from New York and New Orleans from March 1st to 7th were 8,055 bbls. The outward movement of lard has been heavy for weeks past, and

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the active export demand for lard continued this week, with sales believed to have been made in liberal volume. Compound lard, however, continues to meet a slow sale, with domestic buyers taking hold in a hand-to-mouth way at the season's lowest levels. The less popular brands of compound are around 9½c in car-

lots, while the leading makes are ten cents asked.

Bleachable oil was offered at 5½c, buyers' tanks, f.o.b. Texas points. Tallow was unchanged at 5½c asked for city special, while stearine was ½c lower with sales at 7½c. Greases are in poor demand, with choice house and yellow at 3½@4c, and white 5½@6½c. Cocoanut oil was down to seven cents, coast basis, soya bean oil 4½@4½c, according to shipment from the coast, peanut oil oriental 6½@6½c from the coast in sellers' tanks, domestic crude peanut buyers' tanks 6@6½c, crude corn oil New York 8½@8½c, refined 10½@10½c; niger palm-oil 6½c and largos 7½c.

The demand for cocoanut oil showed no change from recent conditions, and the market was nominal. Soya bean oil is moving very slowly. Nearby shipment was in fair demand, but future shipments were slow. Corn oil was quiet with no improvement noted in the trade demand, while peanut and palm oil were practically at a standstill. Sentiment in the vegetable oil trade continued of a bearish character, and the leading interests were predicting still lower levels. Until a trade revival is accomplished, there are few in the trade who look for the rallies to be maintained.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions.

Thursday, March 3, 1921.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot		685	a	730	
Mch.		700	a	710	
Apr.		710	a	750	
May	2500	775	762	769	a 770
June		770	a	795	
July	7000	815	806	810	a 811
Aug.		822	a	829	
Sept.		838	a	842	
Oct.		820	a	850	

Total sales 9,700. Prime Crude S. E., 525 sales.

Friday, March 4, 1921.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				a	
Mch.	800	700	700	696	a 710
Apr.				705	a 735
May	3000	765	748	750	a 751
June				760	a 780
July	10400	807	786	790	a 791
Aug.	800	815	804	805	a 808
Sept.	5500	830	815	817	a 819
Oct.				810	a 825

Total sales 20,500. Prime Crude S. E., 515 sales.

Saturday, March 5, 1921.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				650	a
Mch.				688	a 703
Apr.				700	a 725
May	500	745	743	742	a 744
June				750	a 775
July	1700	789	785	783	a 786
Aug.	300	814	814	810	a 815
Sept.				810	a 825

Total sales 2,500. Prime Crude S. E., 500@525.

Monday, March 7, 1921.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				650	a
Mch.				670	a 700
Apr.				680	a 720
May	800	752	735	739	a 742
June				755	a 770
July	4500	790	780	781	a 783
Aug.	200	800	796	795	a 798
Sept.	600	821	812	809	a 812
Oct.				805	a 825

Total sales 6,300. Prime Crude S. E., 500 sales.

Tuesday, March 8, 1921.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				650	a
Mch.	200	675	675	670	a 675
Apr.				670	a 700
May	3400	740	711	713	a 714
June				740	a 750
July	7900	786	763	764	a 765
Aug.	100	798	798	775	a 782
Sept.	3000	805	790	792	a 795
Oct.				780	a 799

Total sales 14,600. Prime Crude S. E., 500 sales.

Wednesday, March 9, 1921.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				650	a
Mch.	200	670	670	668	a 695
Apr.				685	a 715
May	1200	714	705	720	a 725
June				725	a 790
July	5100	769	752	768	a 769
Aug.	100	770	770	782	a 786
Sept.	3400	800	783	797	a 798
Oct.				800	a 820

Total sales 10,000. Prime Crude S. E., 475 sales.

Thursday, March 10, 1921.

Market closed at net losses of 18@22 points. Low points for the day were: May, 6.93c; July, 7.45c, and September, 7.75c. Sales, 17,500 bbls. Prime crude, 4.75c sales; prime summer yellow spot closed at 6.50c; May at 6.98c; July at 7.49c, and September at 7.79c, all bid.

SEE PAGE 38 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market was very dull and easier with demand still in very limited volume, and offerings fair. At New York Manila in sellers' tanks from the coast was quoted at 7@7½c.

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REFINERS OF VEGETABLE OILS FOR MANUFACTURE OF MARGARINE**

Ceylon in barrels 9½c, Cochin 10@10½c, and deodorized 12@13c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market the past week on the coast was a shade firmer, but at New York prices were easier with demand slow. Prompt shipment sellers' tanks from the coast was quoted at New York at 4½c, future shipment 4½@4½c, crude 7½@7½c, and deodorized at 8½@9½c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market the past week was dull and easier, with oriental off ¼c and deodorized at New York ½@1c lower, while domestic crude was unchanged. Oriental in sellers' tanks from the coast was quoted at 6½@6½c, domestic crude f. o. b. the mill in buyers' tanks 6@6½c, and deodorized 11½@12c.

CORN OIL.—The feature of the market the past week was the reduction of ¼c in the prices of refined at New York. Demand was slow. At New York crude corn oil was quoted at 8½@8½c, refined 10½@10½c, and refined in cases \$1.21 per gallon.

PALM OIL.—The market was dull and steady with largos in casks at New York 7½c and Niger 6½c. Palm kernels were ¼c lower at 9½c in barrels.

EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Exports of vegetable oils from the port of New York during the month of January, 1921, according to official reports just received, were as follows:

COCOA BUTTER—Sweden, 400 lbs.; Guatemala, 70 lbs.; Panama, 300 lbs.; Salvador, 150 lbs.; Mexico, 6,285 lbs.; Jamaica, 36 lbs.; Cuba, 2,067 lbs.; Chile, 610 lbs.; Ecuador, 409 lbs.; Venezuela, 204 lbs.; China, 224 lbs.; Australia, 62,720 lbs.; New Zealand, 13,440 lbs.; British South Africa, 42 lbs.; total, 86,947 lbs.

CORN OIL—Germany, 10 gal.; Gibraltar, 4,500 gal.; Greece, 45,800 gal.; Italy, 40,841 gal.; Bermuda, 870 gal.; Costa Rica, 4,750 gal.; Guatemala, 10,750 gal.; Panama, 15,000 gal.; Barbados, 1,900 gal.; Jamaica, 44,940 gal.; Trinidad, 11,250 gal.; British West Indies, 7,220 gal.; Cuba, 61,

100 gal.; Danish West Indies, 25 gal.; Dutch West Indies, 750 gal.; French West Indies, 72,200 gal.; Haiti, 48 gal.; San Domingo, 75,765 gal.; Ecuador, 1,500 gal.; British Guiana, 13,300 gal.; Denmark, 1,500 gal.; British South Africa, 33,580 gal.; Egypt, 3,775 gal.; total, 450,374 gal.

COTTONSEED OIL—Belgium, 441,954 lbs.; Denmark, 3,399,496 lbs.; France, 76,000 lbs.; Germany, 2,749,688 lbs.; Greece, 526,334 lbs.; Italy, 8,317,352 lbs.; Netherlands, 17,060,923 lbs.; Norway, 2,886,108 lbs.; Roumania, 8,375 lbs.; Sweden, 457,089 lbs.; Turkey in Europe, 228,898 lbs.; England, 7,310,795 lbs.; Scotland, 56,000 lbs.; Ireland, 20,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 871 lbs.; Costa Rica, 25,360 lbs.; Guatemala, 4,650 lbs.; Honduras, 1,914 lbs.; Nicaragua, 1,595 lbs.; Panama, 115,033 lbs.; Mexico, 52,425 lbs.; Newfoundland, 137,453 lbs.; Barbados, 3,900 lbs.; Jamaica, 41,675 lbs.

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Trinidad, 7,941 lbs.; British West Indies, 7,515 lbs.; Cuba, 466,849 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 860 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 15,830 lbs.; French West Indies, 85,875 lbs.; Haiti, 930 lbs.; San Domingo, 137,899 lbs.; Brazil, 11,250 lbs.; Chile, 24,595 lbs.; Colombia, 383 lbs.; Ecuador, 235 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,907 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 10,690 lbs.; French Guiana, 94,375 lbs.; Peru, 440 lbs.; Uruguay, 21,600 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,175 lbs.; Turkey in Asia, 19,096 lbs.; New Zealand, 772 lbs.; British West Africa, 7,500 lbs.; British South Africa, 782 lbs.; French Africa, 7,500 lbs.; Hungary, 19,000 lbs.; Poland, 316,880 lbs.; Yugoslavia, 38,210 lbs.; total, 45,163,978 lbs.

LINSEED OIL—Germany, 3,400 gal.; Netherlands, 150 gal.; Bermuda, 110 gal.; Costa Rica, 820 gal.; Guatemala, 720 gal.; Honduras, 182 gal.; Nicaragua, 130 gal.; Panama, 33,410 gal.; Salvador, 375 gal.; Mexico, 19,720 gal.; Jamaica, 100 gal.; Trinidad, 100 gal.; British West Indies, 199 gal.; Cuba, 6,642 gal.; Danish West Indies, 106 gal.; Dutch West Indies, 1,100 gal.; French West Indies, 344 gal.; Haiti, 286 gal.; San Domingo, 766 gal.; Bolivia, 360 gal.; Brazil, 481 gal.; Chile, 1,704 gal.;

Colombia, 2,038 gal.; Ecuador, 100 gal.; Paraguay, 500 gal.; Peru, 1,240 gal.; Venezuela, 3,075 gal.; British India, 2,500 gal.; Straits Settlements, 150 gal.; Turkey in Asia, 500 gal.; Philippine Islands, 50 gal.; Belgium Congo, 42 gal.; total, 81,150 gal.

COCOANUT OIL—Germany, 131,250 lbs.; Nicaragua, 35 lbs.; Mexico, 9,025 lbs.; British West Indies, 754 lbs.; Colombia, 1,500 lbs.; Ecuador, 3,313 lbs.; Peru, 2,350 lbs.; Belgium Congo, 47 lbs.; British South Africa, 36 lbs.; total, 148,491 lbs.

PEANUT OIL—Sweden, 86,250 lbs.; Guatemala, 100 lbs.; Mexico, 400 lbs.; Jamaica, 40 lbs.; Cuba, 6 lbs.; British Guiana, 74 lbs.; China, 10 lbs.; British India, 150 lbs.; Japan, 50 lbs.; New Zealand, 15 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 60 lbs.; total, 87,155 lbs.

PACKERS' WAGE READJUSTMENT.

(Continued from page 22.)

has been set up that the new wage and working scale provides that employees shall work ten hours a day on the average. This is not true. The new scale makes no specific provision for working hours, which are determined largely by the necessities of the packing business and particularly by the fluctuations of livestock receipts. These fluctuations occur, and the daily working necessities vary just the same, whether the present wage scale or the new wage scale be in effect. In fact, it is reasonable to suppose that the average working day will approximate eight hours, since the fluctuations are such that short days of less than eight hours will occur in the future as in the past, and since the new schedule requires the payment of time and one-half after the tenth working hour in the day or the fifty-fourth working hour in the week.

"The difference is that under the present wage scale if an employee, on account of fluctuations in receipts, works five hours one day and nine hours the next, he receives time and a half for the ninth hour on the second day, despite the fact that his average working hours per day for the two days was only seven hours. Under the new scale, the employee would receive no overtime for the ninth hour, but he would still have a weekly guarantee of forty hours' pay whether he worked forty hours or considerably less. It is not proposed to do away with the forty-hour guarantee.

"It will be noted that any packing company operating under the new scale will be penalized by having to pay overtime if it requires its employees to average ten hours every working day. Surely this sort of system should not be confused with a ten-hour day."

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for some of the best packers in the country. We do a STRICTLY ORDER BUSINESS, and ever since our establishment in 1900 it has been our aim to render the most efficient service in buying for our customers.

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U. S. YARDS INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

"IN THE HEART OF THE CORN BELT"

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Uncertainty regarding the labor situation was an important factor at the close of the week. Trade is uncertain as to how positions will be adjusted. Hogs are strong at new high levels for the year. Demand for product is somewhat affected by the uncertainty as to labor conditions. Export interest continues limited with not much trade. Shipments are fair on old orders; hogs and product were easier Friday along with grains and with poor support.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil continued under pressure, with liberal sales. Liquidation has been heavy with new low levels made. Weakness in livestock, cotton and other commodities is causing pressure. Commission houses and refiners were the most liberal sellers. The south sold crude oil sparingly with southeast crude quoted 4 1/4c. and 4 1/2c in Texas. Reported sales of oil to Holland Tuesday were discontinued, it being claimed that Holland was trying to resell oil on a basis of 3 1/4c a pound under the cost of New York oil. Unsettled labor conditions are having some influence. Agitation regarding decreased acreage of the new crop and decreased fertilizer sales is having an effect. Friday's market was decidedly weak on general selling. Southeast crude sold at 4.65c.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Friday: March, \$6.25@6.70; May, \$6.73@6.76; July, \$7.35@7.36; September, \$7.64@7.68; October, \$7.70@7.90.

Tallow.

Special loose at 5 1/4c.

Oleo Stearine.

Quoted at 7 1/4c. Extra oleo oil, 13 3/4c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, March 11, 1921.—Spot lard at New York prime western, \$12.50@12.60; Middle West, \$12.20@12.30; city steam, \$11.87 1/2; refined continent, \$14.00; South American, \$14.25; Brazil kegs, \$15.25; compound, \$9.50@10.00.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 11, 1921.—Copra Fabrique, —fr.; Copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, March 11, 1921.—(By Cable.)—The British Government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London 36s to 43s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, March 11, 1921.—(By cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 35s, 6d; crude, 28s, 6d.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to March 11, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 197,071 quarters; to the Continent, 122,378 quarters; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 137,892 quarters; to the Continent, 12,367 quarters; to other ports, 90,263 quarters.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for the week ending Saturday, March 5, 1921.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,553	7,124	13,652	14,381
New York	1,060	3,861	5,028	19,078
Central Union	4,042	1,736	14,348	428
Total for week	8,635	12,721	33,028	33,887
Previous week	7,876	9,544	42,599	29,865
Two weeks ago	8,961	10,235	39,322	31,007

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	9,000	7,000
Kansas City	100	500	500
Omaha	400	10,000	500
St. Louis	400	6,500	500
St. Joseph	100	2,000	500
Sioux City	400	5,200	500
St. Paul	200	1,000	300
Oklahoma City	200	600	500
Fort Worth	200	800	500
Milwaukee	100	100	500
Denver	300	400	200
Louisville	200	1,000	500
Wichita	100	400	500
Indianapolis	200	3,000	500
Pittsburgh	100	2,300	600
Cincinnati	300	1,000	100
Buffalo	100	2,700	700
Cleveland	100	2,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,100	500
New York	475	3,000	2,600
Toronto	100	100	500

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	21,000	61,000	26,000
Kansas City	13,500	11,000	12,500
Omaha	9,000	11,500	11,000
St. Louis	2,500	11,500	1,500
St. Joseph	2,000	6,000	4,500
Sioux City	4,500	5,000	600
St. Paul	1,800	8,000	7,000
Oklahoma City	1,600	3,500	500
Fort Worth	1,300	4,000	500
Milwaukee	1,000	3,000	100
Denver	1,200	1,300	6,000
Louisville	2,000	3,300	200
Wichita	2,000	4,000	500
Indianapolis	1,000	3,000	100
Pittsburgh	1,600	7,000	1,000
Cincinnati	1,700	6,000	1,000
Buffalo	2,300	15,200	12,000
Cleveland	1,200	5,000	300
Nashville, Tenn.	700	1,400	100
Toronto	3,000	1,300	700

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	20,000	15,000
Kansas City	9,500	10,500	5,000
Omaha	9,400	12,500	5,500
St. Louis	2,400	6,500	800
St. Joseph	1,600	4,000	4,000
Sioux City	5,000	8,000	800
St. Paul	1,800	11,000	1,200
Oklahoma City	500	1,800	500
Fort Worth	1,200	2,500	500
Milwaukee	400	2,500	300
Denver	1,000	2,500	800
Louisville	400	1,400	200
Wichita	300	400	500
Indianapolis	900	5,000	100
Pittsburgh	50	1,000	300
Cincinnati	350	2,000	300
Buffalo	50	2,400	800
Cleveland	600	2,000	600
Nashville, Tenn.	300	1,400	100
New York	220	1,400	40
Toronto	900	1,000	300

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	18,000	11,000
Kansas City	5,500	7,000	7,000
Omaha	6,500	16,000	6,500
St. Louis	1,800	7,500	200
St. Joseph	1,700	6,000	2,000
Sioux City	2,800	7,500	1,200
St. Paul	3,200	14,500	500
Oklahoma City	1,000	4,300	200
Fort Worth	200	3,600	300
Milwaukee	900	700	1,000
Denver	700	4,000	100
Indianapolis	700	1,800	400
Pittsburgh	400	3,200	400
Buffalo	200	1,400	600

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	27,000	18,000
Kansas City	2,500	6,000	5,000
Omaha	6,400	16,000	9,000
St. Louis	1,070	10,500	300
St. Joseph	1,500	6,500	1,500
Sioux City	2,300	9,500	1,000
St. Paul	1,100	6,000	600
Oklahoma City	500	1,200	500
Fort Worth	900	1,600	500
Milwaukee	400	2,500	200
Denver	400	2,500	1,000
Indianapolis	800	6,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	600
Cincinnati	700	3,600	100
Buffalo	100	1,600	500

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1921.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Chicago	5,000	29,000	14,000	500
Kansas City	700	3,000	35,000	500
Omaha	4,200	14,000	17,000	500
St. Louis	400	10,500	1,000	500
St. Joseph	300	2,500	400	500
Sioux City	2,000	11,500	300	500
Oklahoma City	600	1,800	200	500
Fort Worth	200	1,900	500	500
Milwaukee	100	500	100	6,300
Denver	300	6,000	200	6,300
Indianapolis	800	6,000	200	6,300
Pittsburgh	100	2,000	300	6,300
Cincinnati	500	4,200	100	6,300
Buffalo	300	4,000	6,000	6,000

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers, for the week ending Saturday, March 5, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,413	19,700	22,411
Swift & Co.	5,104	14,400	25,763
Morris & Co.	4,238	15,100	11,749
Anglo-American Prov. Co.	885	5,300	...
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,314	9,700	...
Libby, McNeil & Libby	548	...	...
Brennan Packing Co.	2,500	hogs	Miller & Hart.
5,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co.	4,400 hogs	...	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	6,900 hogs	Western Packing	...
& Provision Co.	16,900 hogs	Roberts & Oake	7,700 hogs
hogs; others, 16,500 hogs.	...	...	...

OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,418	5,878	5,049
Swift & Co.	2,267	13,207	1,805
Cudahy Packing Co.	541	...	...
Morris & Co.	3,624	8,257	2,956
Swift & Co.	4,375	6,330	5,973
Wilson & Co.	2,873	10,545	5,334
Butchers	612	861	58

KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,366	6,594	6,590
Cudahy & Co.	2,373	4,803	5,663
Fraser Packing Co.	541	...	...
Morris & Co.	3,624	8,257	2,956
Swift & Co.	4,375	6,330	5,973
Wilson & Co.	2,873	10,545	5,334
Butchers	612	861	58

ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,683	8,715	2,665
Swift & Co.	2,607	13,207	1,805
Cudahy Packing Co.	541	...	...
Morris & Co.	1,173	1,741	...
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,741	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	1,741	...	195
American Packing Co.	846	...	



Nothing will kill your customers' interest in you and your store quicker than **your lack of interest in their welfare.**

As an experienced business man you **know** you must cater to their wants if you would succeed. **And they want War Department Canned Meats!**

HAVE YOU GOT THEM?

If you haven't any of this delicious Canned Corned Beef and Corned Beef Hash you are a loser thrice over.

First—you lose the profit that accrues from the actual sale of these meats.

Second—you lose the opportunity of having the crowds visit your store and with them the potential sales in other departments.

Third—you lose the good will of your customers; because you do not (when you can easily do so) have **what they want.**

The housewives of the nation are not as a rule paying any more than is necessary for food; and when they read in their daily papers of the big chance to secure this wholesome, guaranteed pure Corned Beef and Corned Beef Hash at **less than pre-war prices, they are going to get it;** if not at **your** store, then at the other dealer

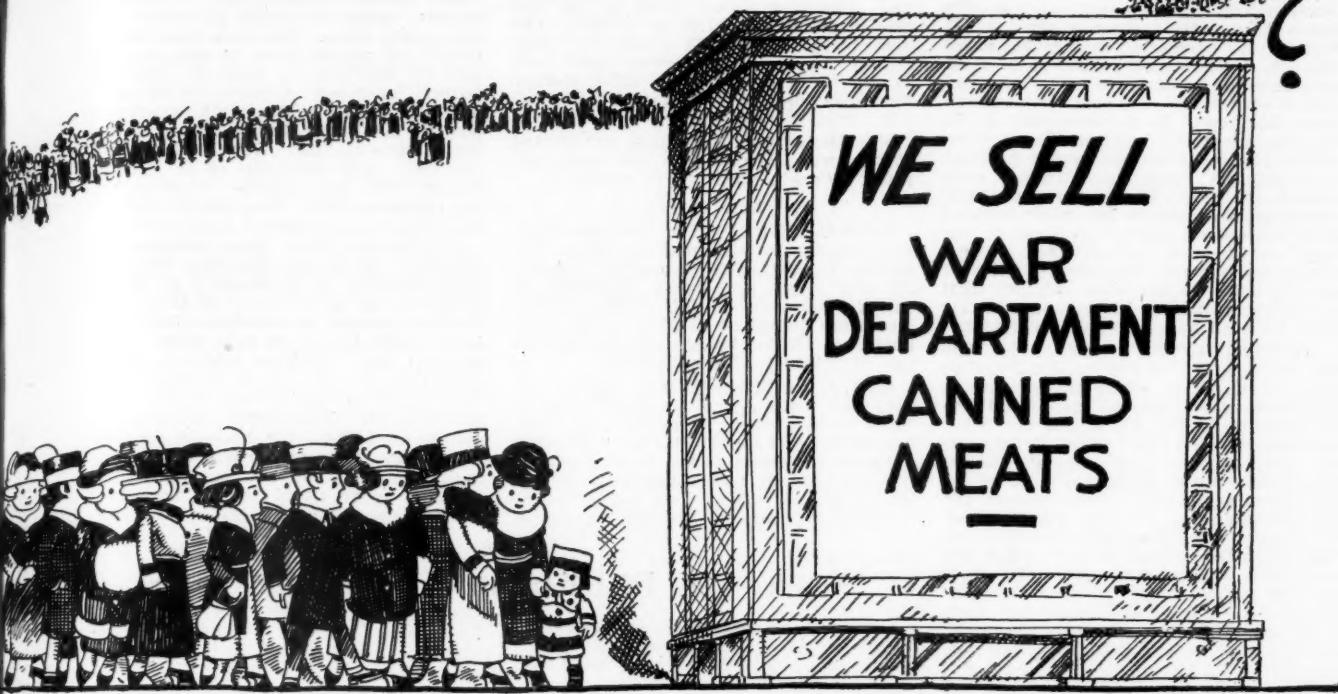
who has the foresight to visualize the enormous possibilities involved.

Don't stand and watch the crowds enter your neighbor's store! Some of that trade rightfully belongs to **you!** Get it! Send to the nearest Depot Quartermaster for a supply of these palatable meats at once—cut the "Don't" out of your sign and watch the crowds come to **you.**

BUY WAR DEPARTMENT

Buy it by the Carload—Freight prepaid

GOING ELSEWHERE?



This is a great opportunity for dealers

If you haven't already bought some of these meats, buy them now. If you have bought them, buy more. Tell your customers of this unusual opportunity for them to save on their living cost.

Note the New Wholesale Prices

These prices are subject to the discounts named in this advertisement

CORNED BEEF:

No. 1 cans.....	15c per can
No. 2 cans.....	27c per can
1-lb. cans.....	18c per can
6-lb. cans.....	\$1.00 per can

CORNED BEEF HASH:

1-lb. cans.....	15c per can
2-lb. cans.....	30c per can

Minimum Order Accepted \$250

TABLE OF DISCOUNTS:

\$ 250.00 to \$1,000	Net
1,001.00 to 2,500	5%
2,501.00 to 4,000	10%
4,001.00 and over	20%

If value of full carload (shipped at Government expense) is less than \$4,001 then 20% discount will be allowed on the value of the carload.

CUMULATIVE PURCHASES COUNT

To stimulate purchases of carload lots and to promote sales in large quantities, further discounts as follows are authorized to customers ordering or reordering in carload lots.

When purchases reach \$ 50,001.....24% net to prevail
When purchases reach 100,001.....28% net to prevail

When purchases reach \$ 500,001.....32% net to prevail
When purchases reach 1,000,001 and over.....35% net to prevail

The foregoing means that the total purchase by a customer in carload lots from time to time will be taken into consideration and the proper discount applied on the sum of all the purchases, including the first carload lot.

Credit Sales—Depot Quartermasters are authorized to sell surplus canned meats for cash, bankers' acceptance, or on not to exceed ninety (90) days straight credit in the commercial sense. Credit will be extended only to those individuals, firms or charitable organizations which can establish a satisfactory credit rating (Dun's, Bradstreet's or Banks), or municipalities having a bona-fide purchasing organization. The credit risk in each case is left to the decision of the Depot Quartermaster.

Freight Prepaid—Shipments of not less than carload lots will be made at Government expense to any point in the United States outside a radius of 20 miles of the point of storage from which shipment is made. The Government will not be liable for any demurrage or switching charges that may accrue after goods are loaded for shipment. Prices quoted are in all cases f.o.b. storage point, with freight prepaid, as above specified on carload lots.

Samples on Request

The Depot Quartermaster in your district will, on receipt of price of samples wanted and postage costs, be glad to send same to prospective purchasers in their respective zones.

SURPLUS PROPERTY BRANCH

Office of the Quartermaster General
Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Guaranteed Condition

The Government guarantees to deliver all meats in perfect condition. The most rigid inspection will be made of each shipment before it leaves point of storage, thus insuring full protection to all purchasers.

CANNED MEATS

Buy it by the Carload—Freight prepaid



HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—A car of November-December heavy native cows sold at 11c. Another trade is reported in frigorifico hides, 3,000 Artigas steers selling at \$37. Rumors are current of further big movement in Pacific Coast packer hides at 8c on steers and 7c on cows but no confirmation is obtainable and most operators believe this report is a recurrence of the business reported a month ago at those rates. Native steers are quoted nominally at 12@13c; Texas steers 9@10c; butts quoted at 9@10c last paid; Colorado steers quoted at 8@9c last paid; branded cows are quoted nominal at 7@8c in line with recent sales of branded steers. Heavy native cows 11c paid on fall-kill; current hides quoted about 9@10c; light cows 8@10c; native bulls quoted at 7@7½c; branded bulls at 6@6½c nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES waiting. No business is going on in the local market or being attempted as far as can be learned. Dealers here are only willing to sell current receipt grubby hides and are being solicited for such hides in rather meager way from time to time. Outside dealers are doing a little business but at prices considered quite low. Most dealers are busy putting away the low priced lots of hides which run back and are building up reserve stocks against a time when demand will again become normal. Most business is being done in all weight descriptions. Country sellers do not wish to hold back any stock when they sell. There is said to be a little call from tanners for heavy weight hides and such demands are usually filled by the larger dealers who will split the weights. Calls for the extreme light end of the hide list are rather meager. Demand for upper leather is altogether for the calfskin descriptions and very little noted for side leathers in substitution, due to the low rates on calfskin leathers. All weight country hides are quoted in a range of 5@8c delivered basis asked with the market for business about 5@6½c as to sections. Heavy steers are quoted nominally at 8@9c; heavy cows and butts quoted at 6@8c; extreme light hides are ranged at 6@9c asked as to descriptions and sections; inside for current receipt goods from nearby and southwestern sections. Branded hides are quoted about 5c flat for common western goods. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 6@6½c nominal; bulls are quoted at 5@5½c and country packer bulls are ranged at 6@6½c for business; glue hides quoted at 3@3½c nominal.

CALFSKINS steady. Bids of 15c are reported by several calfskin collectors for fresh stock for early shipment. Last sales were effected at 15@16c for cities and packers. Most collectors are sold a trifle in advance of collection which accounts for the lack of business at the bid figure. Collections are becoming in larger numbers in some centers. Collectors who are sold ahead talk a 17c market. Packers are reported to be willing to duplicate the last sale rate of 16c. Outside city calfskins are quoted at 12@15c; recent sales of first salted stock down to 14c; country calfskins quoted at 9@12c nominal; deacons sold at 90c for back dating goods; fresh skins last sold at \$1.35; collectors ask up to \$1.50 for them now. Slunks \$1.10@1.27% last paid as to dates and descriptions; kipskins are quoted at 12@13c for fresh city and packer goods; outside city skins quoted at 10@12c and country goods at 7@9c.

DRY HIDES quiet. All weight western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim quoted unchanged at 12@14c nominal.

HORSEHIDES quiet. Renderer hides are available at \$4.00@4.25. Country goods are offered down to \$3.25. Mixed hides are priced at \$3.50@3.75. Tanners are uninterested in horse as a rule above

\$3.50 for choice lots. Ponies and glues quoted half rates; colts 50@70c.

SHEEP PELTS steady. Packer sheep and lambskins quoted quiet at the last sale basis of \$1.25@1.40 as to points and descriptions. Available stocks are moderately ample. Dry western pelts sold at 13c for a small car of light average Montanas; pickled skins quoted at \$3.50@5.00; goatskins 35@75c.

HOGSKINS quiet. Country run quoted 20@35c with rejected pigs and glues half rates. Pigskin strips 3@4c asked.

New York.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No new business passing in city packer hides. The market is fairly well cleaned of holdings. Spready steers are quoted nominally at 13@14c last paid on fall goods. Native steers are quoted at 11@13c asked; cows quoted at 9@10c; brands are quoted nominal at 7½@9½c; bulls 7@7½c.

SMALL PACKER HIDES quiet. Tanners are doing but little purchasing in small packer hides. A car of heavy average native cows sold at 9½c for upholstery purposes. Speculators are making bids at lower levels but killers decline to accept bid rates. All weight cows are quoted at 7½@8c as to datings. Steers are available

at 10c with buyers displaying no interest. Brands and bulls quoted at 6@7c.

COUNTRY HIDES—Boston reports offerings of extremes grub free from the choicest sections at 9c with other less desirable stock from the west available down to 7c. Dealers are anxious for tanners to name counter propositions in most instances. Buffs are usually priced at 8c for top quality hides. Extremes from Georgia points are quoted about 7c with offerings entirely neglected by tanners. Canadian country grub free extremes are offered at 9c their funds. Hides, 10c, grubby of over 45 lbs. in weight are offered to Boston tanners at 7½c. New England hides are quiet and available at 8c for extremes, with buffs 7½@8c. Western kips are ranged at 7@8c, according to sections. Southern kips are priced down to 6c.

CALFSKINS—New York trimmed city calfskins are quiet, following the business reported on Wednesday at \$1.60@1.85@2.15 for several cars of skins. Buyers are anxious to purchase 5-7's alone but dealers decline to split skins. Pennsylvania city calfskins sold at \$1.30@1.60@1.90 for the three weights. New York kipskins lately sold at \$2.60@3.40 for weights. Untrimmed calfskins are quoted at 14@15c for business in fresh city stock. Tanners are purchasing sparingly now on account of expecting large receipts to be noted in the immediate future.

Stocks and Distribution of Hides and Skins

Results of the census of hides, skins and leather covering the month ended December 31, 1920, have just been made public by the Bureau of the Census.

These statistics show stocks on hand and in transit in the United States of the various classes of hides, skins and finished leather, and the number of hides and skins in the process of tanning on the last day of December; also the production of finished leather in December, and the consumption of leather used in manufacturing during that month.

The figures were compiled from returns made by 4,428 establishments, as follows: 330 packers, 510 tanners, 1,219 dealers and importers, 848 shoe manufacturers, 189 glove manufacturers, and 1,332 manufacturers of other goods. In addition there were 96 establishments that reported no stocks of hides, skins or leather on hand.

A summary of hide stocks follows:

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN HIDES AND SKINS.

On hand Dec. 31. Disposed of during Dec.

Domestic. Domestic.

tic. Foreign. tic. Foreign.

Cattle—Green salted:

Steers and cows, hides 814,905 422,635 105,038 74,597

Bulls, hides 39,258 3,759 1,288 30

Mixed, hides 759,180 9,637 197,979 3,516

Cattle—dry or dry salted, hides 111,560 894,022 10,753 98,287

Buffalo—dry or dry salted, hides 240,780 34,842

Cattle and kip—India tanned, hides and skins 761,934 3,455

All other foreign tanned, skins 137,031

Calf:

Green salted, skins 1,732,735 210,428 199,603 42,531

Dry or dry salted, skins 79,621 168,099 567 26,244

Kip:

Green salted, skins 393,229 79,195 30,567 2,110

Dry or dry salted, skins 34,512 318,952 1,642 43,127

Horse, colt, ass, and mule—dry or green salted—

Hides, 200,326 128,833 18,064 2,200

Fronts, 158,681 10,700 3,139

Butts, 63,796 57,004 17,426

Shanks, 71,741 48,309

Splits, pickled, pieces 74,274 18,553

Goat and kid, skins 168,566 11,552,939 13,598 389,213

Wool sheep and lamb, skins 911,609 1,396,104 236,056 37,598

Sheep and lamb, skins 4,988,611 6,476,765 468,605 319,765

Cabretta, skins 2,685,670 53,816

Skivers, pieces 174,902 1,097,690 2,216 200,524

Fleshers, pieces, 60,501 749,840 38,141

Kangaroo and wallaby, skins 577,173 35,390

Deer, elk, gazelle, etc., skins 7,943 238,160 256 14,449

Pig and hog—Whole skins 134,520 3,007 5,120

Strips, lbs. 1,812,474 180,106

All other raw stocks, pieces 18,855 200,603 128 10,184

PACKER HIDES AND SKINS.

Raw Stocks on Hand December 31 Number Disposed of

Unclassified weights. during December.

Green Salted (all kinds)—	Total.	Light.	Medium.	Heavy.	Unclassified weights.	During December.
Cattle hides	4,738,768	828,010	963,554	640,298	2,276,006	767,288
Steers—						
Branded	973,038	18,398	137,374	240,140	577,126	306,721
Unbranded	755,724	57,000	119,963	192,042	386,710	120,616
Cows—						
Branded	890,957	106,919	368,969	21,411	594,258	146,990
Unbranded	1,522,500	492,251	244,595	60,618	715,745	117,273
Bulls—						
Branded	38,535	958	5,103	13,560	18,815	10,326
Unbranded	130,772	6,445	13,169	40,929	70,229	8,358
Mixed hides	427,233	146,030	104,591	62,589	114,023	57,004
Calf and kip skins:						
Calf	1,081,022	230,126	224,044	188,255	437,597	56,597
Kip	479,888	78,191	51,580	26,553	323,555	42,761

Renderers almost habitually refer to Wannenwetsch when thinking of Rendering equipment

Warco tanking equipment is the best of its class in the World

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO.

560 William Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 10.

Receipts of cattle at Chicago and at other points were broad early in the week and prices suffered some deflation. However, smaller receipts and more active demand permitted improvement and the general price scale on all grades and classes stands about on a par with a week ago. The quality of beef steer offerings the first four days this week was possibly the best of the year and sales above \$10 were numerous each day. A top of \$10.75 was scored by prime strong weight Shorthorn bullocks Tuesday, with two loads of steers, averaging 1,295 lbs. and 1,526 lbs. at \$10.70 today. Bulk of the beef steers here so far this week cleared within a range of \$8.50 to \$10.25. Yearlings met active demand with the best here for the week at \$11.55. Very few steers suitable for cheap carcass beef went under \$8. Competition from country buyers enlivened the trade on the in-between steers, selling from \$8.50 to \$9.50, and these show price improvement in spots. Butcher cows and heifers found good outlet and some of the best grades look higher than a week ago, although prices are generally unchanged. A few choice cows went as high as \$8, and a few yearling heifers scored \$10, with the bulk of fat she stock at \$6 and \$8. Canners and cutters were scarce, the few here going largely at a spread of \$3 to \$4.50. Bologna bulls were slow sellers early in the week but an active market today brought values up to about a par with last Thursday. Heavy beef bulls were slow but light animals found ready outlet at \$7 up. The marketward movement of calves gained momentum this week and prices were forced downward but an active and higher market today brought prices up to last Thursday's averages. Packers today took the bulk of vealers at \$11 to \$12, with choice 150 to 180-lb. weights to shippers at \$12.50 and higher.

Chicago hog receipts for the week thus far at only about 120,000, nearly half of which were received on Monday, show a falling off of 25,000 from the period a week ago. The ten market total for the week to date at about 333,000 shows a shrinkage of about 53,000 and 54,000, respectively, against corresponding period last week and a year ago. After a 10c to 25c lower market on Monday, the loss was more than repaired on Tuesday and continued to move upward until a \$11.55 top was reached today, the highest of the year to date and 30c higher than Thursday a week ago. The dwindling receipts have operated to make sharp competition on lights with hardly enough to go around for shippers and local packers, while the uncertainty regarding the outcome of the packers' announced wage cuts has made uneven and erratic trading on all other weights. Sharp advances of \$2 to \$5 on fresh pork cuts today made the close on live hogs strong, whereas a week ago the close was weak with the market upward temporarily checked. Compared with Thursday previous the market closed today generally 10c to 25c higher with lights up the most and packing cows practically steady. Most of the good and choice 80 to 120-lb. pigs at \$11 to \$11.25 and choice strong weights at \$11.40, average 40c to 50c higher for the week.

Receipts of sheep locally and in the aggregate elsewhere have been considerably lighter this week than last. The portion of packer directs in the Chicago arrivals has been heavier than for some weeks past. Throughout this period there has been fair to heavy shipping demand. Local killers therefore have been ready at

all times apparently to take all that was offered, provided they were not required to pay too heavy a premium. As a result the declines in live values started Tuesday a week ago were checked last Friday, and although a few sales Monday of this week were 25c lower than the last week's close, considerable business was done on a steady basis that day and gains were registered during each of the three succeeding days. Compared with a week ago, (Continued on page 47.)

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., March 9.

For the week ending today we have had the lightest run of cattle of any like period this year, the count totaling a little over 11,000. The proportion of beef steers to the run has been comparatively large, and the quality as a whole was fair. There were a number of lots of fairly well finished beeves, all from our nearby territory, which sold in a range of \$9.25@9.75, the latter figure being the top for the week. Common steers are selling from \$7.25@8.00, and the bulk of all sales ranges from \$8.00@9.00. These prices compared with the close of last week are somewhat lower, but at this writing strength has developed, particularly in the better grades, and the steer market is not far from steady with the close of last week. Butcher yearlings have not been in very large supply, and therefore considerable strength is shown in this department. The sales have ruled largely from \$6.25@8.25, with some good mixed lots going up to \$9.50. The top for the week in this division is \$9.75. Good to fair beef cows are quoted at \$5.50@6.75 with the fancy kinds selling from \$7.25@7.50. The bulls hold to a steady basis with a higher tendency in spots. Beef grades range upward of \$6.75, bologna and sausage bulls \$4.00@5.00, the bulk selling from \$5.00@6.15.

The hog market for the period has been somewhat irregular but with the exception of Friday and Saturday the tendency is towards a considerable higher basis. The top for the week was made on Wednesday, when \$11.60 was paid for good mixed and butcher grades and light hogs. The period closes 25@40c higher than a week ago. The run for the week is very moderate indeed, there being but 53,000 in the count. The quality of the hogs averages fair to good. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$11.10@11.40; good heavies, \$10.60@10.90; roughs, \$8.25@8.75; lights, \$11.20@11.40; pigs, \$10.75@11.25; bulk, \$11.00@11.30.

As in cattle and hogs, the sheep run this week has been very light indeed, there having been 4,000 on sale. With this light run our market has been more or less indefinite on some of the grades. There is not much strength to the market, prices while not very much lower, indicate a downward tendency. Good ewes are quoted at \$5.75 or perhaps a little better for prime kinds. Medium mutton ewes, \$5.00@5.25. Best lambs, both native and western, are selling at \$9.60@9.75, with the heavier kinds at \$9.25@9.50. A few feeders are being traded in at \$8.50@8.85.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 9.

Hog prices today under urgent demand took another big jump and landed in the highest position since early last October. The top price was \$10.85, and the bulk of the sales \$9.85@10.75. Pigs sold up to \$11.35. Lambs were in active demand

at 25c higher prices, top \$10.00. Trade in cattle though quiet was mostly at stronger prices. Local killers have made large purchases this week. Receipts today were 5,500 cattle, 7,000 hogs, and 7,000 sheep, compared with 4,500 cattle, 7,500 hogs, and 4,000 sheep a week ago, and 8,300 cattle, 12,150 hogs, and 6,300 sheep a year ago. Buyers tried to develop some weakness in their early rounds for fat cattle, but evidence of a healthy demand brought early bids up to a steady to strong basis compared with Tuesday. In some cases prices showed a 25c gain. Most salesmen considered the market in a firm position. The bulk of the fat steers sold at \$8.75@9.65. Nothing choice was offered. Butcher grades were fully steady. Handy weight yearlings were scarce and stronger in price. Veal calves were 50c@\$1.00 lower.

Another sharp advance in hogs brought prices up to a new high level for the winter packing season and to the highest position since early October. The top price was \$10.85, and bulk of sales \$10.00@10.75. Shippers and packers bought freely and the pens were cleared by 11 o'clock. Pigs continued in urgent demand at \$10.50@11.35. At no previous time has there been a larger demand for good feeding grades than now.

Lambs were 25c higher and sheep steady. Handy weight lambs sold up to \$10.00, and heavy lambs brought \$8.75@9.50. Demand was active and a total clearance was effected.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., March 9.

Although cattle receipts the first half of this week have been nearly 6,000 heavier than a week ago, or a year ago, the market has acted in a manner rather satisfactory to shippers in that demand for both beef steers and cow stuff has been broad and prices are around 20@30c higher than last week or at about the high point of the season. Some very choice 1,350-lb. beeves brought \$10.10 today and fancy 900-lb. yearlings sold up to \$10.00. Bulk of the fair to good 950 to 1,250-lb. steers are selling at a spread of \$8.50@9.50 and both local packers and outside buyers are taking the cattle freely at these figures. Cows and heifers are selling all the way from \$4.00@8.00 with the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock at a spread of \$6.25@7.25. Veal calves at \$7.00@10.00, and bulls, stags, etc., at \$4.50@7.00, are selling very little better than last week but the demand for all decent killing stock is decidedly broader.

Hog prices have been working toward higher levels and it begins to look as if both local and outside packers are anxious to get all the hogs they can while the getting is good. Receipts have been somewhat short of expectation and the trade is of the opinion that this shortage will extend through the spring and early summer months. All classes of buyers have shown the usual preference for light and butcher weight hogs but have not been discriminating against weight as much as they were a few weeks ago. This has brought about a narrower spread in values. With approximately 14,000 hogs here today trade was active and prices ranged from 10@25c higher than Tuesday. Tops brought \$10.35 as against \$10.00 on last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at \$9.65@10.25 as against \$9.50@9.90 a week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs has been very nervous of late but for the most part advances and declines have about balanced each other and values are at about the same levels as a week ago. Fat lambs are quoted at \$9.00@10.00, yearlings at \$7.00@8.00, wethers \$5.50@6.50, and ewes \$4.50@5.50.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Secor and Keyser will build an ice plant in Kelso, Wash.

Stafford Noble will build an ice plant at St. Marys, Ohio.

The Parkersburg Ice Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., will enlarge its plant.

The Gurdon Light & Power Co. will establish an ice plant at Gurdon, Ark.

The Washington Ice Co., New Orleans, La., will erect several plant additions.

Englert Brothers, ice dealers in Iowa City, Iowa, will erect a \$35,000 ice plant.

The Lafayette Beverage & Ice Co., Lafayette, La., will erect a plant addition.

The Perry Meat Packing Co. plans to establish a cold-storage plant at Perry, Fla.

The Moundsville Crystal Ice Co., Moundsville, W. Va., will remodel its plant.

The Velvet Ice Cream Co., Paris, Tex., will install a complete refrigerating system.

The Central Ice Co. plans to construct a \$10,000 ice-storage plant at Birmingham, Ala.

The Main Island Creek Coal Co., Omar, W. Va., contemplates remodeling its ice plant.

The City Ice Co., Newport, Ky., will remodel its plant and increase its storage capacity.

Moore & Sames Co., Cuero, Tex., will erect a 40x170-ft. cold-storage plant and warehouse.

The Dublin Ice Cream Co. will install

a 6-ton capacity refrigeration plant at Dublin, Ga.

The Bastrop Ice & Storage Co. will expend \$25,000 on construction of ice plant at Bastrop, La.

Marshall Bros., 613 Kentucky st., Dallas, Tex., contemplate installing a 10-ton ice-making machine.

The Booneville Ice & Fuel Co. has been incorporated at Booneville, Ark., with a capital of \$25,000.

The Perry Ice Co., Whitesburg, Ky., will rebuild its ice plant, which was burned at loss of \$20,000.

The Michigan City Ice and Cold Storage plant, Michigan City, Ind., has been sold to D. C. Shockney.

The Home Ice Machine Corporation has been organized at Wilmington, Del., with a capital of \$1,000,000.

The Home Ice Company, a new \$50,000 corporation in Paris, Ky., will build an ice plant in that place.

The Omaha Refrigerating Company has been incorporated at Wilmington, Del., with a capital of \$1,005,000.

Mayor J. T. Dumas, of Foley, Ala., is building an ice cream factory and refrigerating plant in that city.

The capital stock of the Lyons Cold Storage Company, Lyons, N. Y., has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Frank Fehr Cold Storage Company, Louisville, Ky., will add a \$3,000 brick vault to its plant in that city.

The Union Terminal Cold Storage Company, Jersey City, N. J., has increased its capital stock from \$1,250,000 to \$2,000,000.

The Allied Packers, Inc., contemplate improving the Schenk plant at Wheeling, W. Va., and installing a refrigerating system.

The enamel department of the Gibson Refrigerator Company, Greenville, Ill., has

been damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000.

Bexar County Home for the Aged, San Antonio, Tex., will install ice-making equipment.

The Producers' Cold Storage Co. has been organized at Chillicothe, Mo., with \$31,000 capital, and will erect a cold storage plant.

William H. Miller and Grason Steffey contemplate organizing a \$25,000 company at Williamsport, W. Va., to establish an ice manufacturing plant.

The cold storage plant, creamery and warehouse of the Smythe-Lonergan Company, Pendleton, Ore., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

The Shelt Ice and Coal Company has purchased the brewery buildings of the Tietjens-Heckler Company, at Napoleon, Ohio, which will be converted into an artificial ice plant.

LOSS ON COLD STORAGE PRODUCTS.

It is generally assumed by the woman who buys butter and eggs for the family that the man who buys these products and puts them in cold storage is always profiting extensively by his operations, says "Refrigeration." Doesn't he hold them for a rise in value? So isn't life just a grand sweet song for him?

It isn't always. A recent bulletin of the National City Bank of New York calls attention to the fact that the butter that was put in storage last spring and summer is now coming on the market at the rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds a day, with a loss to the holders of about 10 cents a pound. They bought when butter was relatively high. Now the price is off, they have their storage costs to pay, and they are losing money.

The New York State Agricultural College has found that in 1910, 1912, 1915 and 1917, the average profit in storing eggs was less than the cost of storage. In 1911, 1913, and 1916 good profits were made. But from 1907 to 1914 the average profit was a fraction of a cent a dozen and from 1914 to 1917 it was a trifle above a cent a dozen.

The dealer in cold storage products takes his chances and has his troubles, very much like everybody else.

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is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Booklet.

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SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which, subject to prior sale, may be obtained from the following:

Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
Baltimore—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., 1100 Lombard St.
Boston—G. W. Goerner, 49 Central St.
Buffalo—Central Supply Co.
Keystone Warehouse Co.
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
El Paso, Texas—R. E. Huthsteiner.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.

Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.; United Warehouse Co., Ltd., 818 Fulton St.
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, First & Front Sts.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Borman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

COLD STORAGE STOCKS IN MASS.

A report of the amount of food in cold storage in Boston on January 1, 1921, by Hermann C. Lythgoe, chief of the division of food and drugs of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, shows that there was less food in storage at that time than at any time during the past few years. The amount of such food, per capita, on the date mentioned, was 7½ pounds of meat, 4% eggs, 2% pounds of butter, 1% pounds of poultry and 3½ pounds of fish.

The report shows that of the food on hand January 1, the eggs were the lowest in four years; the butter was higher than in 1919 and 1920, but lower than in 1918.

The annual storage of food during the past year has been the lowest in three years in the case of meat, poultry and fish. The egg storage for nine months ending December 20 has been the lowest in five years. The butter storage for nine months, ending December 30, has been the lowest in four years, except 1919, which was about 1,000,000 pounds less than during 1920.

The amounts of food on hand January 1, 1921, 1920, 1919 and 1918 are as follows:

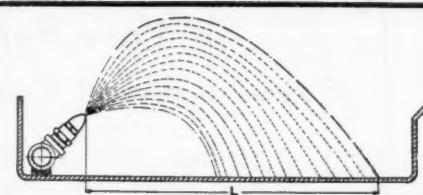
	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Eggs	*1,502,940	4,743,880	3,767,100	5,212,755
Butter	\$10,439,854	\$7,400,794	8,638,836	11,428,644
Poultry	\$5,604,172	No data	No data	No data
Meat	\$29,086,084	—	—	—
Fish	\$12,369,477	—	—	—

*Dozen. †Pounds.

The amounts of certain foods placed in storage during the years ending December 31, 1920, 1919 and 1918 are as follows:

	1920.	1919.	1918.
Poultry	15,395,114	15,483,255	20,480,610
Meat	88,018,007	98,313,580	113,285,968
Fish	31,361,994	37,302,877	58,550,439

Problems of packinghouse practice are discussed each week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. All questions referred to this department are answered by experts.



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THE "TWO-VANE" BRINE SPRAY NOZZLE

Leading packers everywhere employing brine spray lofts for hog and beef coolers have adopted "SPRA-RITE" Brine Spraying Equipment by reason of the high cooling efficiency and non-clogging features of "SPRA-RITE" Nozzles. Bulletin No. 5 now ready for distribution. Write for your copy today.

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A powerfully constructed, thoroughly insulated Cold Storage Door for Packing Houses, Abattoirs and all plants where overhead rails are in use.

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THAS A FACK-BRACK an MACK

THE UNION INSULATING CO. Great Northern Building CHICAGO

BRITISH FERTILIZER EMBARGO.

The British Board of Trade has prohibited the exportation of ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, lime, basic slag, and compound fertilizers containing any of these products, according to a cablegram from Consul R. P. Skinner, London. This embargo is made under the Fertilizer Act, 1920, and has been in effect since February 7, 1921.

VEGETABLE OIL IMPORTS.

Imports of vegetable oils during the month of January, 1921, are shown in a special report to The National Provisioner as follows:

Chinese nut, free, 364,742 gallons; value, \$357,512.
Cocoanut, free, 12,962,365 pounds, valued at \$1,468,786.
Cottonseed, free, 114,024 pounds, valued at \$6,595.
Olive, edible, dutiable, 170,592 gallons, valued at \$442,052.
Palm, free, 3,184,610 pounds, valued at \$220,338.
Peanut, dutiable, 24,216 gallons, valued at \$19,150.
Rape seed, dutiable, 83,288 gallons, valued at \$79,030.
Soya bean, free, 5,903 pounds, valued at \$300.

WEEKLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

Armour & Company, in their weekly review of meat trade conditions, today say:

Meat trade was in a generally healthy condition this week. A rather erratic impetus was given the fresh pork trade in the Chicago market only because of light receipts and the cessation of operations on the part of some small packers in this district. The result was an immediate and rather sharp advance in Chicago. The fresh pork trade elsewhere, however, was steady.

Continued light hog receipts, together with steadily growing consumptive demand, had distinctly strengthened trade in all cured products.

The beef trade is in a wholesome condition, with the demand holding encouragingly steady. Live prices reflected the firmness of beef demand.

The export situation derived some encouragement this week from the removal of British restrictions on the importation of lard and from the approaching release of government control of meat shipments March 17.

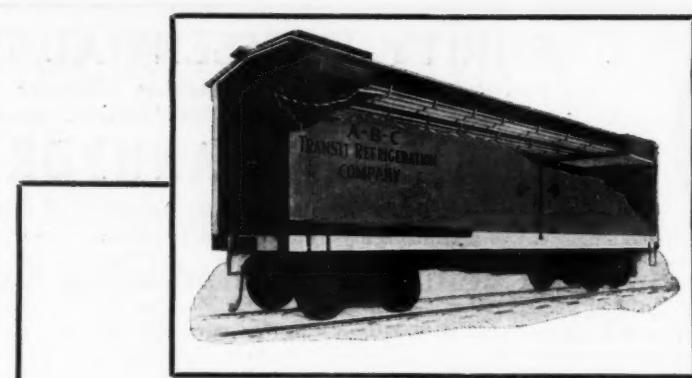
Collections are still slow in the south, but show some improvement elsewhere.

EXPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 20.)

FRESH BEEF.—Belgium, 4,897,473 lbs.; Germany, 120,388 lbs.; Spain, 10,594 lbs.; England, 373,464 lbs.; Scotland, 17,841 lbs.; Bermuda, 190,295 lbs.; Mexico, 5,346 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,001 lbs.; Other British West Indies, 1,377 lbs.; Cuba, 2,395 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 12 lbs.; Colombia, 50 lbs.; total, 5,620,236 lbs.

PICKLED BEEF.—Belgium, 1,125 lbs.; Denmark, 5,000 lbs.; France, 2,000 lbs.; Germany, 94,833 lbs.; Gibraltar, 5,000 lbs.; Italy, 58,298 lbs.; Netherlands, 45,000 lbs.; Norway, 157,279 lbs.; England, 187,102 lbs.; Scotland, 130,497 lbs.; Bermuda, 51,404 lbs.; British Honduras, 4,150 lbs.; Costa Rica, 3,000 lbs.; Panama, 7,900 lbs.; Newfoundland, 262,600 lbs.; Barbados, 8,200 lbs.; Jamaica, 20,288 lbs.; Trinidad, 5,600 lbs.; other British West Indies, 47,620 lbs.; Cuba, 29,800 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 18,700 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 45,116 lbs.; French West Indies, 8,200 lbs.; Haiti, 16,650 lbs.; San Domingo, 12,000 lbs.; Colombia, 100 lbs.; British Guiana, 43,250 lbs.; Venezuela, 200 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 2,300 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 2,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,000 lbs.;



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Saves Over 50% in Icing Bills

No matter how long the haul may be, only two out of every five icing stations are ordinarily used, when delays are not encountered.

Saves delay and expense of precooling cars as an "A. B. C." equipped car can be loaded at same time it is iced, low temperatures being created all over car as soon as forwarded.

WRITE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

A. B. C. Transit Refrigeration Co.

**Railway Exchange Building
Chicago, Ill.**

British South Africa, 3,500 lbs.; Liberia, 325 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 1,900 lbs.; total, 1,399,527 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Belgium, 157,670 lbs.; Denmark, 341,968 lbs.; France, 526,902 lbs.; Germany, 5,110,456 lbs.; Greece, 552,014 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,882,060 lbs.; Norway, 2,076,784 lbs.; Sweden, 597,502 lbs.; Switzerland, 220 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 599,993 lbs.; England, 1,007,366 lbs.; Scotland, 106,109 lbs.; Bermuda, 520 lbs.; British Honduras, 2,600 lbs.; Panama, 1,300 lbs.; Newfoundland, 300,009 lbs.; other British West Indies, 6,100 lbs.; Cuba, 500 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,775 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 100 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,900 lbs.; British Guiana, 5,750 lbs.; French Guiana, 100 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 194,241 lbs.; total, 495,939 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Denmark, 25,246 lbs.; Germany, 25 lbs.; Netherlands, 56,500 lbs.; Norway, 126,195 lbs.; Bermuda, 7,790 lbs.; British Honduras, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 8,790 lbs.; Mexico, 1,000 lbs.; Barbados, 5,900 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,500 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,190 lbs.; other British West Indies, 16,-

409 lbs.; Cuba, 2,600 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,900 lbs.; Haiti, 4,900 lbs.; San Domingo, 14,675 lbs.; British Guiana, 300 lbs.; Venezuela, 200 lbs.; British Indies, 145 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 50 lbs.; total, 285,615 lbs.

TALLOW.—Belgium, 123,560 lbs.; Germany, 110,793 lbs.; Italy, 73,655 lbs.; Netherlands, 474,600 lbs.; Russian Europe, 21,179 lbs.; England, 1,400 lbs.; Bermuda, 141 lbs.; Honduras, 8,350 lbs.; Panama, 100 lbs.; Mexico, 125,891 lbs.; Trinidad, 200 lbs.; Cuba, 9,950 lbs.; French West Indies, 200 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,294 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 375 lbs.; Venezuela, 260 lbs.; total, 955,948 lbs.

BACON.—Azores, 118 lbs.; Belgium, 984,315 lbs.; Denmark, 170,270 lbs.; Finland, 532,736 lbs.; France, 606,270 lbs.; Germany, 8,002,221 lbs.; Gibraltar, 42,815 lbs.; Italy, 822 lbs.; Malta, 513 lbs.; Netherlands, 5,370,418 lbs.; Norway, 1,771,987 lbs.; Portugal, 24 lbs.; Spain, 26,395 lbs.; Sweden, 1,071,581 lbs.; Switzerland, 53,680 lbs.; England, 9,907,254 lbs.; Bermuda, 14,133 lbs.; British Honduras, 80 lbs.; Costa Rica, 185 lbs.; Panama, 26,344 lbs.

lbs.; Mexico, 14,221 lbs.; Newfoundland, 9,273 lbs.; Barbados, 1,150 lbs.; Jamaica, 15,673 lbs.; other British West Indies, 1,455 lbs.; Cuba, 1,220,164 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,428 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,945 lbs.; Haiti, 500 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,852 lbs.; Colombia, 9,295 lbs.; British Guiana, 387 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,158 lbs.; Peru, 1,409 lbs.; Venezuela, 506 lbs.; British Indies, 3,500 lbs.; Japan, 78,186 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 415 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 855 lbs.; British West Africa, 653 lbs.; British South Africa, 593 lbs.; French Africa, 11,780 lbs.; Liberia, 167 lbs.; Czecho-Slovakia, 156 lbs.; Poland, 238,133 lbs.; total, 30,200,935 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Azores, 80 lbs.; Belgium, 191,560 lbs.; Denmark, 26,840 lbs.; France, 234,056 lbs.; Germany, 58,621 lbs.; Gibraltar, 600 lbs.; Italy, 212 lbs.; Malta, 506 lbs.; Netherlands, 1,742,868 lbs.; Norway, 57,679 lbs.; Spain, 27,469 lbs.; Switzerland, 63,856 lbs.; England, 8,641,976 lbs.; Scotland, 486,357 lbs.; Bermuda, 38,908 lbs.; British Honduras, 120 lbs.; Costa Rica, 3,409 lbs.; Panama, 47,612 lbs.; Barbados, 1,350 lbs.; Jamaica, 17,567 lbs.; Trinidad, 12,505 lbs.; other British West Indies, 13,814 lbs.; Cuba, 737,764 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 18,500 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 6,117 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,804 lbs.; Haiti, 8,249 lbs.; San Domingo, 96,492 lbs.; Brazil, 3,515 lbs.; Colombia, 11,564 lbs.; British Guiana, 22,298 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,619 lbs.; French Guiana, 950 lbs.; Peru, 1,607 lbs.; Venezuela, 32,896 lbs.; British India, 367 lbs.; Japan, 129 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 2,357 lbs.; Australia, 200 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 53 lbs.; British West Africa, 3,174 lbs.; British South Africa, 407 lbs.; Canary Islands, 2,929 lbs.; French Africa, 1,598 lbs.; Kamerun, 50 lbs.; Liberia, 253 lbs.; Poland, 67 lbs.; total, 12,734,311 lbs.

LARD.—Azores, 2,800 lbs.; Belgium, 3,024,159 lbs.; Denmark, 1,140,873 lbs.; Finland, 167,853 lbs.; France, 934,850 lbs.; Germany, 14,945,568 lbs.; Gibraltar, 47,020 lbs.; Italy, 668,991 lbs.; Malta, 47,600 lbs.; Netherlands, 19,415,677 lbs.; Norway, 120,978 lbs.; Portugal, 7,500 lbs.; Sweden, 409,369 lbs.; Switzerland, 24,483 lbs.; England, 9,398,488 lbs.; Scotland, 905,046 lbs.; Honduras, 10,000 lbs.; Costa Rica, 100 lbs.; Panama, 4,870 lbs.; Mexico, 77,635 lbs.; Newfoundland, 12,282 lbs.; Barbados, 1,460 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,615 lbs.; Trinidad, 5,600 lbs.; other British W. Indies, 7,520 lbs.; Cuba, 3,139,560 lbs.; Danish W. Indies, 11,166 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 4,850 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,850 lbs.; Haiti, 120,801 lbs.; San Domingo, 388,529 lbs.; Bolivia, 1,420 lbs.; Chile, 26,070 lbs.; Colombia, 2,444 lbs.; Ecuador, 15,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 500 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 3,000 lbs.; French Guiana, 22,820 lbs.; Peru, 69,444 lbs.; Venezuela, 108,393 lbs.; British India, 67 lbs.; Japan, 60 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 607 lbs.; British West Africa, 5,998 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,516 lbs.; French Africa, 3,200 lbs.; Kamerun, 300 lbs.; Liberia, 240 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 2,250 lbs.; Egypt, 2,000 lbs.; Czecho-Slovakia, 129,806 lbs.; Poland, 271,884 lbs.; total, 55,715,868 lbs.

NEUTRAL LARD.—Denmark, 81,540 lbs.; France, 79,905 lbs.; Germany, 18,523 lbs.; Netherlands, 1,317,915 lbs.; Norway, 297,219 lbs.; Sweden, 148,668 lbs.; England, 1,352,420 lbs.; Scotland, 120,962 lbs.; Newfoundland, 65,625 lbs.; total, 3,482,777 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Malta, 330 lbs.; England, 14,400 lbs.; Scotland, 2,400 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,860 lbs.; Mexico, 3,031 lbs.; Cuba, 427 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 24 lbs.; Egypt, 1,134 lbs.; total, 23,606 lbs.

FRESH PORK.—Belgium, 337,319 lbs.; France, 5,625 lbs.; Germany, 3,773,901 lbs.; Switzerland, 27,121 lbs.; England, 6,944,589 lbs.; Bermuda, 6,316 lbs.; Mexico, 61,037 lbs.; Jamaica, 375 lbs.; Cuba, 61,978 lbs.; total, 11,163,261 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Belgium, 20,000 lbs.; Denmark, 50,255 lbs.; France, 97,500 lbs.; Germany, 50 lbs.; Norway, 30,264 lbs.; Spain, 25,000 lbs.; England, 312,232 lbs.;

Scotland, 17,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 10,915 lbs.; Canada, 9,900 lbs.; Panama, 11,600 lbs.; Newfoundland, 56,800 lbs.; Barbados, 2,600 lbs.; Jamaica, 14,996 lbs.; Trinidad, 2,900 lbs.; other British West Indies, 53,650 lbs.; Cuba, 15,800 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 15,400 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 36,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 36,000 lbs.; Haiti, 94,200 lbs.; San Domingo, 71,280 lbs.; Colombia, 300 lbs.; British Guiana, 62,475 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 25,100 lbs.; French Guiana, 3,500 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 800 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 5,000 lbs.; French East Indies, 680 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,200 lbs.; French Africa, 4,000 lbs.; total, 1,055,097 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Denmark, 83,350 lbs.; Germany, 1,052,377 lbs.; Italy, 1,974 lbs.; Netherlands, 88,833 lbs.; Norway, 81,075 lbs.; England, 319,300 lbs.; Scotland, 61,250 lbs.; Bermuda, 17,517 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,340 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,980 lbs.; Honduras, 1,800 lbs.; Panama, 7,882 lbs.; Mexico, 12,584 lbs.; Newfoundland, 16,500 lbs.; Barbados, 4,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 18,130 lbs.; Trinidad, 219,294 lbs.; other British West Indies, 74,945 lbs.; Cuba, 1,339,244 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 37,101 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 56,315 lbs.; French West Indies, 9,175 lbs.; Haiti, 140,901 lbs.; San Domingo, 14,275 lbs.; Bolivia, 180 lbs.; Chile, 10,316 lbs.; British Guiana, 22,583 lbs.; French Guiana, 15,160 lbs.; Venezuela, 350 lbs.; Chile, 540 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 2,574 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 11,800 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 203 lbs.; British West Africa, 325 lbs.; British South Africa, 325 lbs.; French Africa, 232 lbs.; Liberia, 55 lbs.; Poland, 549,424 lbs.; total, 4,281,195 lbs.

MUTTON.—England, 42,828 lbs.; Bermuda, 23,330 lbs.; Panama, 5,649 lbs.; Mexico, 10,832 lbs.; Jamaica, 182 lbs.; other British West Indies, 2 lbs.; Cuba, 1,651 lbs.; total, 84,674 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Belgium, 11,100 lbs.; Denmark, 50 lbs.; Germany, 50 lbs.; Gibraltar, 4,272 lbs.; Malta, 1,050 lbs.; Netherlands, 275 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 319 lbs.; England, 2,482 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,054 lbs.; Guatemala, 280 lbs.; Honduras, 325 lbs.; Panama, 4,575 lbs.; Mexico, 13,728 lbs.; Barbados, 100 lbs.; Trinidad, 850 lbs.; other British West Indies, 453 lbs.; Cuba, 42,619 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,390 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,390 lbs.; Haiti, 1,675 lbs.; San Domingo, 64,424 lbs.; Brazil, 74 lbs.; Chile, 50 lbs.; Colombia, 3,574 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,185 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,191 lbs.; British India, 378 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 281 lbs.; Australia, 444 lbs.; New Zealand, 45 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 277 lbs.; British West Africa, 320 lbs.; British South Africa, 825 lbs.; Canary Islands, 4,048 lbs.; Liberia, 36 lbs.; total, 173,164 lbs.

OTHER SAUSAGE.—332,117 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.—Belgium, 121,898 lbs.; Greece, 44,372 lbs.; Germany, 685,780 lbs.; Italy, 149,964 lbs.; Netherlands, 360,765 lbs.; Spain, 360,765 lbs.; Switzerland, 30,265 lbs.; England, 43,044 lbs.; Scotland, 12,603 lbs.; Mexico, 200 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,460 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 2,989 lbs.; Australia, 178,709 lbs.; New Zealand, 40,335 lbs.; British South Africa, 5,900 lbs.; total, 2,299,998 lbs.

STEARIN.—Denmark, 49,790 lbs.; France, 97,395 lbs.; Germany, 264,201 lbs.; Greece, 16,000 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,196,831 lbs.; Norway, 59,993 lbs.; Romania, 11,200 lbs.; Sweden, 10,627 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,500 lbs.; Honduras, 5,125 lbs.; Mexico, 50,300 lbs.; Cuba, 80,320 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,931 lbs.; Argentine, 2,000 lbs.; Bolivia, 22,000 lbs.; Colombia, 3,070 lbs.; British Guiana, 9,611 lbs.; Chile, 13,200 lbs.; British South Africa, 200 lbs.; total, 2,949,109 lbs.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS.—Total, 1,142,021 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Belgium, 1,250 gal.; France, 53 gal.; Sweden, 400 gal.; England, 4,185 gal.; Panama, 7,100 gal.; Mexico, 1,848 gal.; Trinidad, 100 gal.; Cuba, 348 gal.; British Guiana, 466 gal.; total, 15,750 gal.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—18,735 gal.

MAINTENANCE OF PACKING PLANTS.

(Continued from page 19.)

best of material in all repairs. The first cost will be high, but in the long run, it will cost less than cheaper material.

Value of Paint in Maintenance.

Paint is a great factor, and assists materially in the reduction of maintenance in the packing plant, especially those plants that are not constructed of impervious material. The average operator does not always use good judgment in his selection of paint, the kind and quality that should be used in certain departments. For instance, he will use the same paint in a dry room as he does in a wet room, with the result that often in the room where condensation or moisture exists the paint will peel off in a short time, and leave the room not only in an unsightly condition, but also does not protect the woodwork from deterioration, with the result that the decaying process is hastened, thereby increasing the cost of maintenance.

When an operator goes to the expense of painting his plant inside or outside, he should study carefully the most lasting and durable paint for the condition he has to meet. For instance, on iron he should use a paint that will not oxidize, and the same condition applies to tank rooms or fertilizers, or any other place where gases exist. Rooms that contain more or less condensation and are continually damp, should be painted with a paint that will stand up under these conditions.

There is no question but that paint is a great preservative for wood and iron and, if properly selected, a great saving can be made in maintenance.

The old-style constructed packinghouse deteriorates rapidly, especially so if the old maxim of "a stitch in time saves nine" is not observed, so it is advisable when doing maintenance work to do it well, use good material and use the proper paint in the proper place. By adopting that policy it will be a money saver in the long run.

Select the Right Equipment

The proper selection of equipment will materially cut maintenance in the plant. Trucks, which are used in great numbers, should be built so that they will stand the hard usage of the packing industry. The axles, wheels and bodies should be built strong and so designed that they are not overly strong in one or two points and weak in others.

For instance, we sometimes find trucks or meat buggies on the market with body capacity of 1,500 lbs. and a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch axle and 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wheel face. You cannot expect this truck to last without repairs, not only to the truck, but to the floors over which it travels. Although the first cost of such a truck is less perhaps than a properly-designed truck, the difference is very soon eaten up in maintenance.

Trolleys should be standardized throughout the plant, and so designed that maintenance will be cut to a minimum. The size of the axle, the size of iron used for the hook and frames should be such that they will stand up under the heaviest

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of loads. Unless trolleys are properly selected, it will take a force of men doing nothing else but repairing trolleys.

Chutes too often are made of too light material, poorly constructed and suspended. In many cases the maintenance on such equipment is far greater in a year than the original cost of the installation.

Take Care of Hog Scrapers.

Hog scrapers, if not properly looked after from day to day, tightened up as they come loose, and kept free from looseness and vibration, will soon hammer themselves into such condition that a complete overhauling will be necessary, which usually runs into considerable money. This refers to all machinery, but more particularly to machines subjected to such work as the scraper.

Trucks. The maintenance on trucks in a large packing house is enormous unless some system of making minor repairs in the departments is adopted. Some plants have bolts, washers and nuts in each department, so that trucks can be kept up, making these minor repairs in the department, and save a good many trips to shops with trucks. The old saying "A stitch in time saves nine," applies here.

By-Product Equipment. This consists of conveyors, pumps, tanks and trucks. Care should be exercised in the selection of this equipment, considering its wearing qualities, as there is no department in the industry so hard on equipment and no department so hard to build up once it is allowed to run down.

Constant care and attention is necessary in this department, keeping up minor repairs. It is the custom to employ mechanics for this department whose duty it is to keep the equipment in shape, making minor repairs, which in the long run saves many dollars in depreciation.

How to Look After Evaporators.

Evaporators. There should not be very much maintenance expense on evaporators, if they are properly taken care of from day to day. They are too often neglected and allowed to operate without attention, and allowed to coat up and reach a condition where a complete overhauling will be necessary; oftentimes retubing is necessary. If the following instructions are followed out, the maintenance on evaporators will be materially decreased.

Evaporators should be left on Saturday night so that they can be cleaned and inspected on Monday. When finishing up a run Saturday night, tank water of about two Beaume test should be taken into each effect and pans boiled with this weak tank water for two hours. By doing this, any heavy liquor left in second effect and some lime is removed. This tank water is then returned to storage and effects filled up over flues with fresh water and 20 to 35 lbs. of caustic soda added to water in each effect and boiled for two hours.

Doors on the end of steam chest should be removed each week and any leaky flues or gaskets replaced. Do not plug up any flues, only as a last resort. Manhole plates on effects should be removed weekly, effects given a thorough washing and all scale and dirt adhering to flues removed.

If the evaporators are properly cleaned

and intelligently operated, the maintenance will be reduced to a minimum. Too often the man selected to operate evaporators is taken from the labor gang, whereas he should be a man with enough engineering knowledge to know what it means to his equipment to be properly handled, both from an operating and a maintenance standpoint.

Care of Ice Machines.

Ice Machines should be inspected and minor repairs made as often as convenient and at least once a year. The maintenance on these machines can be greatly reduced with proper care and attention from day to day; also by not running them over capacity. Maintenance is high on many machines because they are run over capacity, the engineers speeding them beyond the speed they are designed for, thus increasing the wear and tear and in many cases getting no more capacity from the increased speed.

In large plants, considerable steam and wear can be taken off ice machines, where they are operating on low temperatures by the installation of boosters. This is an ice machine of proper capacity to pick up the gas at low suction pressure and boost it to the house suction pressure of 20 to 25 lbs. and discharging into the regular ice machines. This system not only reduces the maintenance on the machines but increases capacity and efficiency.

Construction and Care of Roofs.

Roofs are constant cause of trouble, if they are not properly maintained and taken care of. They should be kept free from refuse and regraveled, when necessary. A good many roofs are damaged by using them for traffic, when doing work in adjacent buildings. Where this is necessary, the roof should be properly protected. They should be inspected from time to time and minor repairs made. Roofs handled and cared for in this way will last a long time.

The construction of roofs should be given careful attention, as the proper selection and construction of the roof will eliminate considerable maintenance expense. Provision to eliminate condensation should always be made.

A good many roofs are destroyed by moisture. This refers particularly to tank house roofs and other departments where the air is moist and liable to condense on the ceiling. This condensation can be overcome by insulating, or by constructing the roof of material with an insulating value; roofs of this nature are now developed and in use on sausage factories and boiler houses.

Unless the above precaution is taken, ceilings quickly become saturated with moisture and the natural consequence is rot and decay. If these precautions are taken in construction, the roofs will last as long as the walls or any other part of the building.

The foregoing is only a brief discussion of some of the items of maintenance that can be handled in such a way as to materially cut down the maintenance and repair bills. Too little attention in many cases is given the selection of equipment and repair material, also the manner of making repairs in the packing house.

LEVER LAW KILLED.

(Continued from page 21.)

the effect that, to attempt to enforce the section would be the exact equivalent of an effort to carry out a statute which in terms merely penalized and punished all acts detrimental to the public interest when unjust and unreasonable in the estimation of the court and jury. And that this is not a mere abstraction, finds abundant demonstration in the cases now before us, since in the briefs in these cases the conflicting results which have arisen from the painstaking attempts of enlightened judges in seeking to carry out the statute in cases brought before them are vividly portrayed.

As illustrative of this situation we append in the margin a statement from one of the briefs on the subject. And again, this condition would be additionally obvious if we stopped to recur to the persistent efforts which, the records disclose, were made by administrative officers, doubtless inspired by a zealous effort to discharge their duty, to establish a standard of their own to be used as a basis to render the section possible of execution.

That it results from the consideration which we have stated that the section before us was void for repugnancy to the Constitution is not open to question. *United States v. Reese*, 92 U. S. 214, 219-220; *United States v. Brewer*, 139 U. S. 278, 288; *Todd v. United States*, 158 U. S. 278, 282; and see *United States v. Sharp*, 27 Fed. Cas. 1041, 1043; *Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co. v. Dey*, 35 Fed. 866, 876; *United States v. Tozer*, 52 Fed. 917, 919-920; *United States v. Capital Traction Co.*, 34 App. D. C. 592; *United States v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.*, 242 U. S. 208, 237-238.

But decided cases are referred to which it is insisted sustain the contrary view. *Waters-Pierce Oil Co. v. Texas*, 212 U. S. 86; *Nash v. United States*, 229 U. S. 373; *Fox v. State of Washington*, 235 U. S. 273; *Miller v. Strahl*, 239 U. S. 426; *Omaechevarria v. Idaho*, 246 U. S. 343. We need not stop to review them, however, first, because their inappropriateness is necessarily demonstrated when it is observed that if the contention as to their effect were true it would result, in view of the text of the statute, that no standard whatever was required, no information as to the nature and cause of the accusation was essential, and that it was competent to delegate legislative power, in the very teeth of the settled significance of the 5th and 6th Amendments and of other plainly applicable provisions of the Constitution; and second, because the cases relied upon all rested upon the conclusion that, for reasons found to result either from the text of the statutes involved or the subjects with which they dealt, a standard of some sort was afforded. Indeed, the distinction between the cases relied upon and those establishing the general principle to which we have referred, and which we now apply and uphold as a matter of reason and authority, is so clearly pointed out in decided cases that we deem it only necessary to cite them. *International Harvester Co. v. Kentucky*, 234 U. S. 216, 221; *Collins v. Kentucky*, 234 U. S. 634, 637; *American Seeding Machine Co. v. Kentucky*, 236 U. S. 660, 662; and see *United States v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.*, 242 U. S. 208, 237-238.

It follows from what we have said that, not forgetful of our duty to sustain the constitutionality of the statute if ground can possibly be found to do so, we are nevertheless compelled in this case to say that we think the court below was clearly right in holding the statute void for repugnancy to the Constitution, and its judgment quashing the indictment on that ground must be, and it is, hereby affirmed.

Affirmed.

Justice Pitney concurs in the result.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE?

The latest novelty in food products is the idea of a certain progressive packer, who has turned out a new meat food product under the brand of "Cuticut," which is no more or less than a nice plump strip of steer hide carefully and cleanly handled fresh, same as the beef itself, and under Government inspection, and cleaned by dipping in boiling water, then carefully cooked, and cured in vinegar with spices, and neatly rolled.

In fact, the product is prepared similar to tripe, pickled pigs' feet or calf's head en vinaigrette, and has a flavor similar to these products; if anything, it is claimed that it is still more palatable and far more nutritious, containing more calories than the beef itself, and is claimed to be even more digestible than a fried steak.

It is cooked tender and prepared for the table similar to pickled tripe, so that we may soon have pickled "Cuticut" served a la vinaigrette, a la Italienne, or just plain stew. It is claimed that cooked rare a little strip of broiled "Cuticut" is a boon to teething babies, supplying both nourishment and gum relief, and will keep them quiet for hours. In fact, better than ham or bacon rind or the skin part of roast turkey or chicken.

With so many discouraged livestock raisers it is claimed that by the end of the year we are likely to face the greatest world's shortage in meat food products ever known. This is indicated by Governmental activities in scouring land and sea for new sources of edible food products.

And thus the oft-told story of the shipwrecked sailor living for days by chewing his shoe leather or his belt is reproduced up-to-date with all the modern trimmings to tempt the most fastidious palate. In fact, considering that the beef carcass contains about six hundred pounds of meat, only twenty-five pounds of which can be converted into tender, juicy, pickled "Cuticut" product, this delicacy is likely to soon be regarded as the tid-bit of the entire animal. The serious feature of the introduction of this new product would seem to be that eventually with no new hides going into leather, it may become a serious question what we shall do for shoes to wear.

HISTORY OF DYESTUFF INDUSTRY.

The dyestuff industry is generally conceded to be one of the most important in the country, yet it is probably fair to say that 5 per cent of the people have not the slightest conception of what it is; the difficulties it has had to confront in creating itself, and the strenuous efforts which are being made by foreign interests to undermine it.

It has a three-fold value: First, as providing the sources of color supply to all of our color using industries; interests amounting to six billions of dollars per annum are directly or indirectly dependent on the supply of American made dyes. Second, the same raw materials from which the dyes are made are the raw materials from which high explosives and poison gas-

es must be made in time of war, and none of us are quite so optimistic as to believe that war has been permanently abolished. Third, the coal-tar industry from which our dyestuffs and munitions are made, also supplies a line of by-products from which some of the most urgently needed and valuable pharmaceuticals are derived, which are indispensable to the maintenance of public health.

A booklet has recently been published by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, giving a history of the development of the American dyestuff industry, a description of the exhibit at the sixth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, and information regarding "National" service and products.

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

Recent sales and installations of York refrigerating machinery and equipment are reported by the York Manufacturing Company, of York, Pa., as follows:

Raymond King, meat market, 1328 Pacific avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Deppe & Schmitt, meat market, Visalia, Calif., one 2½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Harry Green, butcher, 635 Braddock avenue, Braddock, Pa., one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Storden Meat Market, Storden, Minn., one 3-ton vertical single acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Charles Ehnerd, meat market, one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Welcher & Patterson, meat market, Fontanelle, Iowa, one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Schlaack & Sons, meat market, Birmingham, Mich., one 5-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

S. J. Primett, meat market, Rocky River, Ohio, a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Ralph C. Eiseman, meat market, Toledo, Ohio, one 2-ton vertical single acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

C. W. Hauser, meat market, 611 2nd avenue, Fargo, N. D., one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The South Texas Cotton Oil Co., of Houston, Texas, have added to the York refrigerating equipment in their ice plant one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and condensing side, including flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also one 300-lb. tip board type can dump and one 300-dip thawing tank.

City Meat Market, West 3rd street, Jamestown, N. Y., one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The C. A. Young Co., packers and wholesale meat dealers, of Johnstown, Pa., have added to their York refrigerating equipment one 30-ton York vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Pearl Packing Co., Madison, Iowa, two 12-in. horizontal belt driven brine agitators.

Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb.,

two 18-in. x 36-in. vertical single-acting ammonia compressors, replacing those of another make, one 90-ton horizontal shell and tube brine cooler and one 30-in. x 12-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

The Seymour Packing Co., of Topeka, Kan., have added to their York refrigerating equipment two 12-in. vertical brine agitators direct connected to motors, one electric hoist for two 300-lb. cans, one 300-lb. double automatic rocking can dump, and two coils of double pipe No. 2 distilled water coolers, each 17 ft. 6 in. long, 6 pipes high, of 1½-in. and 2-in. pipe. All furnished by the York Manufacturing Co.

East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill., one 4x8x5½-in. aqua ammonia pump and one 30-in. x 20-ft. liquid trap.

Swift & Company, Moultrie, Ga., one 15-in. vertical brine agitator.

Macon Packing Co., Macon, Ga., six coils of double pipe counter-current brine coolers, each 18 ft. 2 in. long, of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe.

COMPARING TRUCK AND HORSE.

In discussing the question of horse hauling vs. motor truck, W. A. Carpenter, of the Acme Motor Truck Company, Cadillac, Mich., says:

"While very much has been said upon this subject, the following comparison will illustrate in a striking way the difference between the two methods, and may present the matter in a different light than you have seen it before.

"The average 2-horse team will haul 2 tons over the average road at a speed not greater than 3 miles per hour. Allowing one hour for the noonday stop, and another hour for loading, unloading, resting on grades and miscellaneous delays, it is safe to say that the team will in a ten-hour day cover not more than 24 miles. But at least one hour in the early morning before starting on the trip, preferably longer, must be allowed for the horses to be fed, curried, harnessed and watered. Also part of the noon hour must be devoted to care of the horses and at night after working hours some little time must be devoted to feeding, watering, bedding and currying them. All of this extra work must be done outside of the ten working hours, to say nothing of veterinary services. So much for the horse hauling method.

"Now for the truck's side: No preliminary work in the morning is necessary, with the exception of a few moments' inspection every morning, desirable in any piece of machinery. Allow the same two hours lost time each day for truck as allowed for team, though the hour allowed for such delays will be confined to loading and the greater part of this time eliminated. At the close of the first day the truck will be 136 miles from place of starting (remember, the team has made but 24 miles). At the close of the 300 days truck will be 40,800 miles from the starting point, though during the 300 days the team has covered only 7,200 miles. In other words, the truck has carried 2 tons 33,600 miles further than the team did in the same length of time. Keep this up for say five years, if the horses are able to work steadily 300 days per year for five years, and we find the truck 168,000 miles ahead of the team. Counting feed, care and upkeep of team, harness and wagon, the cost of operation and maintenance is about the same for truck as for team, at least not much more, if as much.

"Hence there can be no argument concerning the efficiency of the two methods of hauling. The investment, of course, is much greater with the truck than with team, but as will be seen from above, the results do not compare favorably to the horse."

Chicago Section

Ralph C. Dold of the Dold Packing Company, Omaha, Nebr., was in town this week.

H. B. Heffernan of the Corn Belt Packing Company, Dubuque, Iowa, was a visitor in Chicago this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first three days of this week totaled 22,249 cattle, 56,019 hogs, and 35,805 sheep.

Arthur Beahm has severed his connection with the Independent Packing Company and will go to New York in the near future. D. W. Davis has succeeded to Mr. Beahm's position.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 5, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8.50 to 20 cents per pound and averaged 13.65 cents per pound.

Shipments of provisions from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, February 5, 1921, were as follows:

Same week			
Cured meats, lbs.	20,051,000	21,514,000	
Lard, lbs.	11,041,000	9,800,000	
Fresh meats, lbs.	27,334,000	40,087,000	
Pork, bbls.	6,351	862	
Canned meats, cases	41,678	81,825	

Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 395,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 14,903,000 lbs.; lard, 3,179,000 lbs.; pork, 600 bbls.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, appearing in John W. Hall's weekly trade bulletin, are well worth posting on the wall of any packers' office at the present time:

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
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SPECIALTIES: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
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Fred J. Anders Chas. H. Reimers
Anders & Reimers
ARCHITECTS
ENGINEERS
430 Erie Bldg. Cleveland, O.
Packing House Specialists

Resolved, That I will not add to the momentum of the hard times talk by my own dire predictions.

That I will not go about among my fellows with an expression which indicates that life has been a disappointment, or express a lack of faith in my country or in its industrial supremacy.

That I will try to convert the pessimist, the gloom peddler, the down-talker and down-drafter to sane and wholesome thinking and talking.

That I will keep a stiff upper lip and a stiff backbone; that I will believe in the best, look for the best, think the best and work for the best.

America has never remained very long in a fit of the blues, and the length of her blue fits grows shorter and shorter. She also grows more progressive and assumes a more and more commanding place in the affairs of the world. The booster helps this forward movement; the knocker retards it.

Resolved, That I will henceforth be a booster, and not a knocker; a lifter, not a kicker; a prophet of good, not evil.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Stocks of provisions at five leading centers at the end of February are officially reported as follows:

	PORK, BBLS.		
Feb. 28.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 29.	
Chicago	39,580	30,834	48,318
Kansas City	3,111	2,050	3,198
Omaha	4,079	2,700	5,263
St. Joseph	26,325	3,686	1,925
Milwaukee	4,990	3,817	9,087
Total pork, bbls.	78,094	43,003	67,791
LARD, LBS.			
Chicago	45,825,972	33,476,060	50,719,270
Kansas City	4,335,738	3,445,400	1,442,280
Omaha	3,763,325	2,521,806	2,484,847
St. Joseph	3,194,367	2,820,102	1,816,726
Milwaukee	1,411,350	932,700	1,543,600
Total lard, lbs.	58,542,762	43,198,068	58,006,732
CUT MEATS, LBS.			
Chicago	130,543,123	103,785,222	140,574,838
Kansas City	56,490,500	39,823,200	53,377,300
Omaha	38,375,234	24,467,755	43,062,291
St. Joseph	21,666,336	16,204,790	28,917,250
Milwaukee	21,032,673	17,141,734	30,529,208
Total meats, lbs.	268,117,186	201,422,710	266,460,896

Problems of packinghouse practice are discussed each week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. All questions referred to this department are answered by experts.

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GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 9.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 22½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 21½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 20½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 20c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 19½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 19¼c; Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 23¼c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 22½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 20½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 20c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 19½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 19½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 22½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 22c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 21½c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 21c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 20½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 22½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 22c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 21½c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 21c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 20½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 12c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 11½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 10½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 10c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 12½c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 11½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 10½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 10c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 26c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 22c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 15½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 14c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 13½c.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, March 5, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.	13,932
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	7,054
Swift & Co.	10,993
G. H. Hammond Co.	8,899
Morris & Co.	7,609
Wilson & Co.	8,000
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	7,400
Western Pkg. Co.	16,800
Roberts & Oake	4,723
Miller & Hart	4,500
Independent Pkg. Co.	5,721
Brennan Packing Co.	2,100
Wm. Davies & Co.	1,100
Others	10,000
Total	108,831

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for the week of Feb. 26 to March 4, 1921:

	February	March
	26. 28. 1. 2. 3. 4.	
Chicago	51 52½ 53 53 52 50½	51 52½ 53 53 52 50½
New York	52½ 53½ 54½ 54½ 53 52	52½ 53½ 54½ 54½ 53 52
Boston	52 53 54 54 53 52	52 53 54 54 53 52
Philadelphia	53 54½ 54 54 53 52	53 54½ 54 54 53 52

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized, 90 score, at Chicago:

	February	March
	26. 28. 1. 2. 3. 4.	
Chicago	50½ 51½ 51½ 51½ 50½ 50	50½ 51½ 51½ 51½ 50½ 50

Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

	This week.	Last week.	Year.	Since Jan. 1, 1920.
Chicago	30,590	29,015	24,318	288,421 284,467
New York	30,470	30,228	32,347	322,665 328,952
Boston	10,445	11,255	19,176	107,311 104,403
Philadelphia	8,392	10,157	8,486	88,047 98,940

Total 79,873 80,655 84,327 816,444 826,762

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Intro.	Out of	On hand	Cor. day of
	storage.	storage.	Mar. 4.	week, 1920.
Chicago	7,111	207,279	5,401,788	5,077,155
New York	28,853	130,279	5,915,723	8,034,788
Boston	96,701	4,145,206	1,206,852	
Philadelphia	4,809	56,920	1,225,540	736,985

Total 40,764 550,479 16,691,257 15,658,780

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CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 8, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4@4½c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3½@3¾c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 5½@6c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½@2¾c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2½@2¾c lb.; talc, 1½@2c lb.; silex, \$20.00 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, 2,000 lbs., nominal, 7½@7¾c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.85@2.00 gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 11½@12c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 11@11½c lb.; cottonseed oil, 8@8½c lb.; soybean oil, 7@7½c lb.; corn oil, 8½@9¾c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., deodorized, 12½@13c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., crude, 6½@7c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 5¾c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 16@17c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 10½@11c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 10@10½c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 19@20c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 4@4½c lb.

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

Little, if any, improvement in the demand for fresh meat has been noticeable this week over a week ago. With the exception of pork, prices have shown little change from last week's closing prices.

Butchers have no trouble in getting desirable heavyweight beef from the steer offerings at \$15 to \$18, which was the price range covering the bulk of the steer sale. There was a limited number of choice yearlings and lightweight steers which met with ready sale at top quotations, while a few of the heavier choice steers were sold in cuts netting a little more than the straight carcass beef. The heavy rough steers sold entirely in cuts.

The supply of common steers was light and sold better in proportion to their real value than the better grades. The general quality of the cow offerings was good, with fewer of the common cutter grades. The offerings included a good grade of heavyweight, desirable butcher cows which sold from \$12 to \$14. The heavy cows sold mostly in cuts. Rounds and chucks show substantial advances over a week ago under a good demand. The moderate offerings of bulls met with a demand sufficient to hold prices fully steady with a week ago. Kosher beef, especially the better grade of cuts, show an advance of fully \$1 over a week ago.

Supplies of veal have been moderate all week, with the general quality slightly better than a week ago. Choice heavyweight calves were quick sellers at top quotations. The bulk of the desirable calves sold from \$18 to \$20.

The liberal supplies of lamb have moved slowly. Few desirable lightweights were available, the bulk running largely to heavy, fat lambs with many bordering on the yearling order. A slight weakness was noticeable after mid-week, with prices showing slight decline.

The very moderate offerings of mutton have been moved at prices unchanged from a week ago.

While the offerings of pork have not been heavy there has been enough to meet the demand, which has been somewhat light. With the price of live hogs showing advances and the speculation as to what might result from the unsatisfactory labor conditions existing among the packing house employees, pork cut prices advanced rapidly after mid-week.

Compared with last Friday, top steers are fifty cents higher; others steady; cows and bulls unchanged. Top on veal is \$1 lower; other grades steady; choice lambs \$1 lower; other grades and mutton steady. Pork loins \$5 to \$7 up;

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

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UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

skinned shoulders \$3 to \$4, picnics \$1. Boston butts \$4 and spareribs \$1 to \$2 higher. There will be a light carry over of beef, with lamb and other meats well cleaned up.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 39.)

fat lambs, yearlings and wethers are mostly 50c higher with a few spots up more, while fat ewes are selling mostly steady to a quarter lower. Packers and city butchers paid up to \$11 Thursday for choice 80 to 87-lb. lambs and up to \$10.50 for a kind averaging 90 lbs. and over. Choice 82-lb. shorn lambs reached \$9.60 and \$8 was paid for a deck of choice shorn lambs averaging around 100 lbs. The bulk of the fat wooled lambs Thursday sold from \$10.25 to \$11. Strictly choice heavyweight wooled yearlings and sheep were scarce all week. Last Friday choice 96-lb. woolled yearlings reached \$8.75, top for the week. Nothing of that weight and quality was offered Thursday, the best on sale that day averaging 95 to 100 lbs., going at \$8.35. The ewe top for the week of \$6.25, was scored Wednesday by two double decks of choice 110 to 112-lb. fat woolled ewes. The best offered Thursday averaged around 106 lbs. and lacked finish. They sold for \$6.

March 12, 1921.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 28	18,070	3,388	70,175	22,308
Tuesday, Mar. 1	9,771	4,424	27,753	16,776
Wednesday, Mar. 2	8,572	2,287	18,477	28,053
Thursday, Mar. 3	9,186	6,458	28,961	12,219
Friday, Mar. 4	5,062	985	31,553	6,823
Saturday, Mar. 5	902	266	9,756	6,550

Total last week	50,762	17,808	186,593	92,729
Previous week	48,417	12,869	167,293	83,961
Year ago	45,211	13,685	151,061	55,707
Two years ago	47,905	12,507	129,673	44,359

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 28	4,896	516	14,304	6,345
Tuesday, Mar. 1	4,247	535	10,301	4,073
Wednesday, Mar. 2	5,320	218	6,735	3,629
Thursday, Mar. 3	4,373	313	5,953	5,710
Friday, Mar. 4	2,050	226	7,441	3,362
Saturday, Mar. 5	715	3	4,135	588

Total last week	21,604	1,811	48,869	23,707
Previous week	20,789	1,641	47,566	20,779
Year ago	14,807	885	35,561	13,451
Two years ago	15,098	436	31,962	7,802

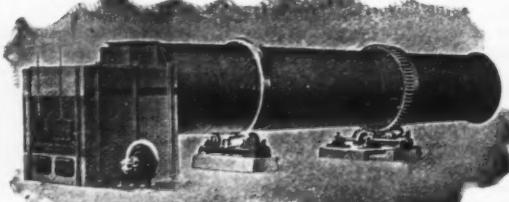
Total receipts at Chicago for year to date	21,604	1,811	48,869	23,707
Cattle	513,703	535	599,197	
Calves	120,861	133	135,461	
Hogs	1,924,997	3	1,779,413	
Sheep	821,996		629,366	

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:	Week, Year to date.			
Week ending Mar. 5	614,000	8,649,000		
Previous week	628,000			
Cor. week, 1920	538,000	6,539,000		
Cor. week, 1919	536,000	7,844,000		
Cor. week, 1918	645,000	7,015,000		
Cor. week, 1917	483,000	6,932,000		
Cor. week, 1916	519,000	7,467,000		
Cor. week, 1915	548,000	6,753,000		
Cor. week, 1914	406,000	5,301,000		

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending March 5, 1921, with comparisons:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
This week	154,000	506,000	225,000	
Previous week	145,000	515,000	208,000	
1920	134,000	438,000	158,000	
1919	157,000	465,000	146,000	
1918	223,000	546,000	232,000	
1917	141,000	411,000	161,000	
1916	147,000	459,000	206,000	
1915	145,000	432,000	208,000	
1914	123,000	323,000	324,000	

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to date	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
March 5, 1921:	1,493,000	5,242,000	1,977,000	
1920	1,836,000	5,282,000	1,723,000	
1919	2,123,000	6,591,000	1,764,000	
1918	1,988,000	5,605,000	1,724,000	
1917	1,719,000	5,907,000	2,005,000	
1916	1,452,000	6,410,000	2,202,000	
1915	1,196,000	4,953,000	2,025,000	

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending March 5, 1921:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Armour & Co.	19,700			
Anglo-American	5,300			
Swift & Co.	14,400			
Hammond Co.	9,700			
Morris & Co.	15,100			
Wilson & Co.	12,900			
Boyd-Lunham	6,900			
Western Packing Co.	16,900			
Roberts & Oak	7,700			
Miller & Hart	5,700			
Independent Packing Co.	5,400			
Brennan Packing Co.	2,500			
Wm. Davies Co.	3,500			
Others	16,500			
Total	142,100			

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Previous week

Year ago

Two years ago

128,600

19,300

108,400

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. Lambs.

Weed ending Mar. 5 \$ 9.00 \$10.20 \$ 6.00 \$10.25

Previous week 8.75 9.50 6.00 10.00

Cor. week, 1920 13.30 14.80 13.30 19.20

Cor. week, 1919 15.75 18.20 13.50 18.60

Cor. week, 1918 12.00 16.75 12.75 17.25

Cor. week, 1917 10.90 14.65 11.40 14.50

Cor. week, 1916 8.70 9.50 8.20 11.15

Cor. week, 1915 7.80 8.60 7.90 9.60

Cor. week, 1914 8.40 8.70 5.95 7.65

Cor. week, 1913 8.30 8.78 6.55 8.75

Cor. week, 1912 7.29 8.60 5.10 7.10

Cor. week, 1911 6.20 6.93 4.75 6.15

Market quotations at Chicago:

CATTLE.

Prime steers \$ 9.75@11.00

Prime steers 9.75@10.75

Good to choice steers 8.50@10.00

Fair to good steers 6.25@ 8.50

Yearlings, fair to choice 7.00@10.70

Heifers 5.00@ 9.25

Cows, good to choice 5.50@ 5.50

Fair to good cows 4.00@ 5.50

Cutters 2.25@ 4.25

Bologna bulls 4.75@ 5.75

Veal calves 10.00@12.50

SHEEP.

Choice light butchers \$11.00@11.40

Medium weight butchers 10.50@11.35

Fair to fancy light 10.50@11.55

Heavy butchers, 270-325 lbs. 10.00@10.75

Heavy packing 9.25@10.00

Rough packing 8.75@ 9.25

Sheep.

Native lambs \$ 8.00@10.50

Fed western lambs 8.50@11.00

Colorado lambs 7.50@10.75

Feeding lambs 7.00@ 9.00

Yearlings 6.00@ 9.00

Ewes 4.00@ 6.35

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

May \$21.85 \$21.85 \$21.80 \$21.80

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 12.25 12.30 12.25 12.30

July 12.65 12.70 12.65 12.70

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—

May 11.72 11.77 11.72 11.77 1/2

July 12.12 12.12 1/2 12.10 12.12 1/2

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

May 21.90 21.90 21.85 21.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 12.30 12.30 12.20 12.22 1/2

July 12.67 1/2 12.67 1/2 12.60 12.62 1/2

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—

May 11.75 11.75 11.75 11.75

July 12.12 1/2 12.12 1/2 12.10 12.10

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

May 21.90 21.90 21.85 21.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 12.30 12.30 12.20 12.22 1/2

July 12.67 1/2 12.67 1/2 12.60 12.62 1/2

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—

May 11.75 11.75 11.75 11.75

July 12.12 1/2 12.12 1/2 12.10 12.10

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1921.

PORK—(1er bbl.)—

May 22.00 22.00 21.95 21.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 12.12 1/2 12.27 12.10 12.27

July 12.55 12.55 12.52 12.67

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—

May 11.67 11.85 11.67 11.85

July 12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

May 22.35 22.35 21.95 21.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 12.30 12.30 12.25 12.25

July 12.72 1/2 12.72 1/2 12.57 1/2 12.57 1/2

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—

May 11.90 11.97 11.80 11.80

July 12.30 12.35 12.20 12.20

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

May 21.50 21.50 21.50 21.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 12.00 12.00 11.90 11.90

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	17	@20
Good native steers.....	15	@17
Medium steers.....	13	@15
Heifers, good.....	13	@16
Cows.....	11	@14
Hind quarters, choice.....	26	
Fore quarters, choice.....	13	

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	26	
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	20	
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	44	
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	40	
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	28	
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	26	
Cow Loins.....	18	@23
Cow Short Loins.....	23	@28
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	16	@18
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	26	
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	20	
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	20	
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	18	
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	16	
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	16	
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	14	
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	12	
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	11	
Cow Rounds.....	12	@13
Cow Chucks.....	9	
Steer Plates.....	11	
Medium Plates.....	9	
Briskets, No. 1.....	20	
Briskets, No. 2.....	15	
Steer Navel Ends.....	8	
Cow Naval Ends.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2	
Hind Shanks.....	7	@8
Hind Shanks.....	6	@7
Rolls.....	25	
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless.....	55	
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	45	
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	20	
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	40	
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	30	
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	26	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	75	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	65	
Rump Butts.....	25	
Flank Steaks.....	25	
Boneless Chucks.....	10 1/4	
Shoulder Clods.....	18	
Hanging Tenderloins.....	14	
Trimmings.....	8	

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	10	@12
Hearts.....	6	@8
Tonics.....	10	
Sweetbreads.....	40	@48
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	8	@11
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	44	
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	7 1/2	
Livers.....	10	@12
Kidneys, per lb.....	11	

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	19	@20
Good Carcass.....	14	@18
Good Saddles.....	28	@32
Good Backs.....	10	@14
Medium Backs.....	7	@8

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	10	@12
Sweetbreads.....	50	@60
Calf Livers.....	28	@42

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	22	
Medium Lambs.....	20	
Choice Saddles.....	30	
Medium Saddles.....	28	
Choice Fore.....	14	
Medium Fore.....	12	
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	25	
Lamb Tongues, each.....	18	
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25	@28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	13	
Light Sheep.....	15	
Heavy Saddles.....	16	
Light Saddles.....	20	
Heavy Fore.....	10	
Light Fore.....	12	
Mutton Legs.....	22	
Mutton Loins.....	15	
Mutton Stew.....	7	
Sheep Tongues, each.....	14	
Sheep Heads, each.....	15	

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	14	
Pork Loins.....	24	
Leaf Lard.....	12	
Tenderloins.....	67	
Spare Ribs.....	12 1/2	
Butts.....	16	
Hocks.....	9 1/2	
Trimmings.....	13	
Extra Lean Trimmings.....	11	
Tails.....	4 1/2	
Snouts.....	4 1/2	
Pigs' Feet.....	4 1/2	
Pigs' Heads.....	9	
Blade Bones.....	9	
Blade meat.....	12	
Check Meat.....	12	
Hog Liver, per lb.....	6	
Neck Bones.....	4	
Skinned Shoulders.....	14 1/2	
Pork Hearts.....	5	
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	6	
Pork Tongues.....	14	
Stif Bones.....	9	
Tall Bones.....	10	
Brains.....	14	
Back fat.....	14	
Hams.....	24	
Calves.....	14	
Bellies.....	19	

SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna.....	15 1/2	
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	14 1/2	
Choice Bologna.....	15 1/2	

Frankfurters.....	21	
Liver Sausage.....	21	
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	22	
Minced Sausage.....	16	
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	16	
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	17	
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	17	
Oxford Lean Butts.....	33	
Polish Sausage.....	17	
Garlic Sausage.....	17	
Country Smoked Sausage.....	18	
Country Fresh Sausage.....	18	
Port Sausage, bulk or link.....	19	
Port Sausage, short link.....	15 1/2	
Luncheon Roll.....	17	
Delicatessen Loaf.....	42	
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	18	
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	18	
Loin Roll, Cooked.....	36	

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	42	
Beef Casings Salami.....	40	
Italian Salami (new goods).....	44	
Capri.....	33	
Holsteiner.....	25	
Pepperoni, long links.....	34	
Farmer.....	36	

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	2.40	
Bologna, 1/4@1/2.....	2.78	
Pork link, kits.....	2.46	
Fork, links, 1/4@1/2.....	16.10	
Pork, links, 1/4@1/2.....	14.90	
Frankfurts, kits.....	3.00	
Frankfurts, 1/4@1/2.....	17.50	
Blood Sausage, kits.....	3.35	
Blood Sausage, 1/4@1/2.....	19.25	
Liver Sausage, kits.....	2.50	
Liver Sausage, 1/4@1/2.....	11.55	
Head Cheese, kits.....	2.40	
Head Cheese, 1/4@1/2.....	14.00	

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pig's Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$18.00	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.50	
Regular B. G. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	21.25	
Pocket H. G. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	21.00	
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	21.25	
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	30.50	
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	57.00	
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	54.00	
Pork Tongues, barrels.....	65.56	

CANNED MEATS.

Per doz.	No. 1/2	No. 2	No. 6
Corned beef.....	\$ 3.15	\$ 6.00	\$20.00
Roast beef.....	\$ 3.15	6.00	20.00
Roast mutton.....	3.15	6.00	20.00
Sliced dried beef.....	\$2.75	4.85	9.00
Ox tongue, whole.....	13.25	17.50	53.00
Luncheon tongue.....	2.50	4.75	10.25
Corn beef hash.....	1.85	3.15	5.50
Roast beef hash.....	1.85	3.15	6.00
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.85	3.15	6.00
Vienna style sausage.....	1.20	2.40	4.75
Lunchion sausage.....	1.30	2.25	5.00
Breakfast sausage.....	2.65	4.25	9.00
Veal loaf, meat, size.....	2.50	4.25	10.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.30
4-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	6.25	
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	11.50	
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00	

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Per doz.	Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	\$29.50
Per doz.	Plate Beef.....	\$26.75
Per doz.	Roullettes.....	\$27.50
Per doz.	Bump Butts.....	\$27.50
Per doz.	Luncheon tongue.....	\$30.50
Per doz.	Clear Fat Backs.....	\$28.50
Per doz.	Family Back Pork.....	\$31.50
Per doz.	Bean Pork.....	\$24.50

LARD.

Per lb.	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.....	@15%
Per lb.	Pure Lard.....	@15
Per gal.	Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@10%
Per gal.	Bakers' special cooking oil.....	@10%
Per lb.	Barrels, 1/4@12 avg., over tics, 1/4 over tics; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1/2 over tics.....	@15%
Per lb.	Tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1/2 over tics.....	@25

BUTTERINE.

Per lb.	1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@23
Per lb.	Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@24
Per lb.	Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.....	@23 1/2
Per lb.	Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.....	@16
Per lb.	Balls.....	@24

DRY SALT MEATS.

Per lb.	Clear Bell

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Title Does Not Pass Where Check Is Dishonored

Written for The National Provisioner by Ralph H. Butz.

The question often arises whether the title to merchandise passes to the buyer if the check given in payment is dishonored. If the merchandise is sold on credit, and immediate payment is not one of the conditions of the sale, then title usually passes upon delivery to the buyer, although a check given in payment may be dishonored. But if the terms of the sale are cash, and the check is dishonored, the courts hold that title does not pass.

One authority holds that "If a sale is for cash, and the check of the buyer is taken, this will operate as no more than a conditional payment, as well as a conditional delivery; and if upon due presentation of the check it is dishonored the vendor may retake possession of the goods. A check is accepted as a particular form of cash payment, and if dishonored the seller may resort to his original claim on the ground that there has been a defeasance of the condition on which it was taken."

A case in point was recently reported in one of the higher courts (190 Pac. 628). In this instance merchandise was sold under the arrangement that a check should be given at the time of delivery. The check was given by the buyer, as agreed, but was dishonored when presented for payment. The seller sought possession of the merchandise, but the buyer resisted on the grounds that the terms of the sale specified that a check be given in payment, which was done, and that thereafter title remained in the buyer's name.

What the Court Held.

The court stated that if a seller agrees to accept a check or note as absolute payment for goods sold, then title to the goods will pass upon acceptance, irrespective of whether the paper is honored upon due presentation or not. But where the seller requests check upon delivery of the goods, it is apparent that the terms are the equivalent of payment on delivery. It is not a sale on credit, nor for the check as such, but delivery of the goods and payment for them are to be simultaneous.

The legal situation is no different from one where the terms of the sale are cash on delivery and a check is accepted by the seller. In such a case the acceptance of the check is no waiver of immediate payment; and, although delivery of the goods is made upon receipt of the check, title thereto does not pass as between the parties, unless, upon due presentation, the check is paid. The court held:

"While a delivery is perhaps the most significant fact as indicating an intention to transfer title, it is not conclusive, and, notwithstanding there has been a delivery, the property will not pass if it appears that the intention of the parties was that

payment be a condition precedent to the passing of the property.

"The condition as to payment or security is one which may be waived by the seller, in which case title to the goods sold will vest in the buyer although the condition has not been performed. Where the seller delivers the goods conditionally, and without any intention of waiving payment or security, the property does not pass; and in order to render the delivery conditional within the application of this rule it is not necessary that there should be any express declaration to that effect, but it is sufficient if it appears that such was the understanding of the parties, or that the delivery was made in the expectation of immediate payment, the question being primarily one of intention, as shown by all the facts and circumstances of the case. If the seller delivers on an understanding that he is to receive immediate payment or security he may reclaim the goods, or if he delivers on payment by check, and the check is dishonored, he may reclaim the property."

(Copyright by Ralph Butz.)

THE BUSINESS QUIZ.

Following is a tenth set of six questions in a series published by The National Provisioner under the general title of "The Business Quiz," points of information of interest to every business man:

Question No. 1—How can a business be conducted without enough actual capital in circulation for that purpose?

Question No. 2—What is known as a limited partnership?

Question No. 3—What is known as the "Courtesy of Partnership"?

Question No. 4—What is the "structure" of a good sales letter?

Question No. 5—A real estate firm sold two dwellings for \$3,600 each; on one they made a profit of 20 per cent and on the other they lost a like percentage. What was the net gain or loss on the transaction?

Question No. 6—What are the five major qualifications of a successful executive?

The answers to these questions will appear in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A. C. Hachtel has opened a meat market in Miami, Fla.

Al. Hutchinson has opened a meat market in Byesville, Ohio.

N. C. Newbry has purchased the Matthews Market, Kuna, Ida.

Hargadine Bros. have opened a new meat market in Greensburg, Kas.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pershing have opened a meat market in Markleton, Pa.

Kasper & Goetzel have engaged in the meat business in Billings, Okla.

Joseph Weber has opened a meat market at 727 Washington street, Quincy, Ill.

The Erickson Meat Company has opened a new meat market in Hoquiam, Wash.

Isaac Karrick has bought the meat market of W. V. Dickerson, at Litchfield, Ill.

W. Markillie has bought a meat market in Norwich, N. Dak.

C. S. Hanger has disposed of his meat business in Royal, Neb.

Frank Rossner has bought the Central Meat Market, Wayne, Nebr.

John Maier has opened a new meat market in Bellefontaine, Ohio.

J. L. Graner has sold his meat market in Howe, Neb., to B. B. Dowell.

The O'Hara & Sons meat market, Gering, Nebr., has been sold to F. Rasor.

The Killian Brothers meat market, Pocatello, Ida., has been destroyed by fire.

The H. Petrus meat market, Highland, Wis., has been sold to Murlin Abdoo.

Frank Nobling has opened a new meat market and grocery store in Bradford, Ill.

Herman Toebe has bought the meat market of Charles Lutien, at Kewaunee, Wis.

C. I. Kepner has enlarged and remodeled his meat market and store in Mollersburg, Pa.

A. H. Jones has acquired the meat market of Charles Hanson, in Virginia City, Mont.

Howard Wilson has sold his meat market in Osceola, Wis., to Phillip Weisman & Son.

The meat market of Brady & Pennington, Ardmore, Okla., has been destroyed by fire.

Frank Artz and Son have purchased the meat market of Charles Harvey at Rock Island, Ill.

Ketthaus & Deeben, of Muskegon, are opening a branch meat market in Brunswick, Mich.

E. A. Warner expects to open a meat market in the S. M. Burgess building, Cambridge, Ohio.

M. F. Gleason has sold his meat market and grocery store in Fond du Lac, Wis., to W. J. Anders.

Swalley and Stoneburner have bought the City Meat Market, Pawnee, Okla., from C. M. Burkdoll.

A new meat market has been opened in Charlotte, N. C., by A. F. Mosteller and T. C. McKenzie.

The meat market and grocery store of McVey & Harris, Stuttgart, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

The Wilson-Ritchey Store Company, Pinckneyville, Ill., has installed a meat market in its store.

E. W. Tarbet and D. B. Tarbet will open a meat market and grocery store in Leavenworth, Kas.

Arthur Broberg has purchased an interest in the A. D. Bounts meat market, Newman Grove, Neb.

A meat market has been opened in the Lauritz Larsen building, Mount Pleasant, Utah, by C. T. Drage.

R. P. Jones and Son have purchased the meat market located in the Owsley store, Watertown, S. D.

Mr. Mitchell, proprietor of the East Side Meat Market, Monticello, Ill., has bought the Howell meat market.

A meat market has been opened at 225 South Washington ave., Lansing, Mich., by J. A. Y. Eaton, of Bay City.

Walter Harris has taken over the meat department of the Home Grocery & Meat Company, at Hoquiam, Wash.

John Miller has bought the interest of his partner, D. J. Normandin, in the meat market at Nowata, Okla.

M. M. Houghland has purchased the Simpson Produce Co. and the Simpson Meat Market, at Simpson, Kas.

The Nickeson Meat Market at Hillsboro, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire. The loss totals between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

Cooper & Son Company, Oswego, N. Y., will open another meat market in that city, at 50 State street.

Floyd Swart, proprietor of the meat market at 348 South Fairview ave., Decatur, Ill., has bought the meat market at 121 South Oakland.

The Hydesville Meat Company has opened a meat market in the Fortuna Co-operative Store, Fortuna, Calif., with A. R. Brines in charge.

C. E. Prather has bought a half interest in the meat market at Concrete, Wash., from W. N. Chavis. The new firm name will be Chavis & Prather.

The Sandison Market Company, of Casper, Wyo., has sold out to John Shikany, of the Shikany Cash Store. Mr. Sandison has purchased an interest in the Norris market.

L. W. Briggs has purchased the interest of Fred Grauvogl in the South Side Market, Baraboo, Wis., and the firm will hereafter be known as Frick and Briggs.

The meat business of the Mercantile Company, Monroe, Wash., has been purchased by A. G. Ross and Eugene Ford, who will do business under name of O. K. Market.

W. F. Lanning, proprietor of the Sanitary Fish and Oyster Market, at 323 North Main street, Wichita, Kas., will install a meat market in connection with his present business.

The People's Meat Market Association of Cooperstown, N. D., has sold the meat market which they conducted to Edmonson and Thime, the former owners. The latter parties have also bought the market of Cannon and Richardson in that city.

J. F. Hamilton, proprietor of a meat market on West Washington street, Morris, Ill., has leased the building and fixtures of the City Market, on Liberty street, owned by Connor Brothers. Mr. Hamilton will move his Washington street market to the new location.

PACKERS' TRAFFIC PROBLEMS.

(Continued from page 20.)

Charges for switching livestock.—A complaint has been filed by Kingan & Company, Inc., vs. Director General Payne, as agent, Docket No. 12349, charging unjust, unreasonable and unduly prejudicial charges for switching livestock over Indianapolis Union Railway, at Indianapolis, Ind. It asks for reparation of \$76,671.

Rates on carload shipments of fresh meat.—A complaint entitled Armour & Company vs. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, et al., Docket No. 12332, is directed against a rate of 17 cents per 100 pounds on carload shipments of fresh meat from Eastern State Freezer to Armour & Company's plant at Jersey City, to the extent that it exceeded \$5 per car on shipments intended for South American markets. It seeks the establishment of a rate not to exceed \$7 per car and asks for reparation.

Rates on fertilizer.—A complaint entitled Swift & Company vs. Director General Payne, as agent, Docket No. 12311, charges unjust and unreasonable rates on fertilizer from Cleveland, Ohio, to Miford, Ohio. It asks reparation.

Rates on coal screenings.—Unjust and unreasonable rates on coal screenings from points in Illinois to Sioux City, Iowa, is the charge in the case of Swift & Com-



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Ice Bills and the worries that go with the iced refrigerator are soon forgotten by the Butcher whose refrigeration is produced by a York Mechanical Refrigerating System.

The constant, low temperature, produced by Mechanical Refrigeration, quickly chills and preserves the meats placed in the coolers at their best.

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(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

YORK, PA.

NUCOA

Butters Bread Stays Sweet

THE NUCOA BUTTER COMPANY

New York Chicago San Francisco

pany vs. Director General Payne, as agent, Docket No. 12313. Reparation is asked down to a basis of subsequently established rates.

Rates on cottonseed oil.—The case of Swift & Company vs. Director General Payne, as agent, Docket No. 12314, charges unjust and unreasonable rates on cottonseed oil from East Point, Ga., and Lakewood Station, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga. It asks for reparation down to a basis of the subsequently established rate.

Fertilizer rates from Shreveport, La., to Missouri points.—A complaint has been filed by the Meridian Fertilizer Factory, Inc., vs. Director General Payne, as agent, charging unjust, unreasonable, unduly prejudicial and preferential rates on fertilizer from Shreveport, La., to Hand and Lockwood, Mo., and Hiattville, Kans. Reparation is asked.

Rates on Live Hogs.—A new complaint, entitled Armour & Co., vs. M. K. & T. Director General Payne, et al., Docket No. 12193, was filed recently. It is directed against unjust and unreasonable rates on live hogs from Sioux City, Iowa, South St. Paul, Minn., South St. Joseph, Mo., and South Omaha, Nebr., to Fort Worth, Tex. The prayer asks for just and reasonable rates and reparation of \$13,591.86.

Fresh Meats and Dressed Poultry from Ohio River Crossings to Southeastern Points.—By order entered February 17, I. & S. Docket No. 1298, the commission has suspended until June 18 schedules which propose to increase the commodity rates $\frac{1}{2}$ c per 100 pounds on fresh meat, including dressed poultry, carloads, from Cairo, Cincinnati and other Ohio river crossings and points taking the same rates to Alabama, Florida, Georgia and other southeastern points.

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New York Section

C. A. Payne of the soap department, Swift & Company, Chicago, was in New York this week.

C. W. Meyers of the advertising department of Morris & Company, Chicago, was in town this week.

B. J. Lederer of the poultry department of Morris & Company, New York, is attending a convention in St. Louis.

Recent visitors on the New York Produce Exchange were W. N. Gregory, Norfolk, Va., and A. S. B. James, Richmond, Va.

E. P. Linn of the select meat department of Morris & Company, Chicago, who has been in town for a week, has returned to Chicago.

W. F. Price, manager of Morris & Company's plant at Montevideo, Uruguay, is in New York with his family and will leave shortly for Chicago.

D. E. Eustice, formerly with Armour & Company, Hamilton, Ont., has been appointed chief engineer of the plant of the new Butchers Dressed Meat Company.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 5, 1921, on shipments sold out ranged from 14 to 18 cents per pound and averaged 15.95 cents per pound.

Thomas E. Wilson, president; W. C.

Buethe, treasurer; J. J. Wilke, general branch house manager; C. W. Means, of the canned meat department, and L. A. Copley of the sausage department of Wilson & Company, Chicago, were in town this week.

The welfare committee of Ye Olde New York branch United Master Butchers of America report that the tickets for the beefsteak dinner, which is to be held at the Pennsylvania Hotel on Thursday evening, March 31, are selling very quickly. In order to give the best service possible it has been decided to sell only a limited number of tickets. A word to the wise is sufficient, so get busy and make your reservation immediately, says the welfare committee.

Secretary Hornidge of Ye Olde New York branch, United Master Butchers of America, tells us that one of the contentions set forth by the retail butchers at the present hearing on the Dickstein Bill (Printed No. 25) was that while Kosher butchers closed from sundown on Friday to sundown on Saturday, their shops were opened from about 4:30 to midnight Saturday, being about seven and one-half hours, which was almost equivalent to the working day. In order to overcome this objection Mr. Dickstein has amended his bill in the Assembly (now known as Printed Bill No. 1125) to the effect that if any person does business any part of the six days preceding Sunday he shall not be permitted to do business on that day. The master butchers have interviewed a number of kosher butchers and find that the majority of them are opposed to the bill inasmuch as they have come to look upon Sunday as a day of relaxation and

recreation. It is mostly those butchers who have brought the idea of Sunday opening from across the water that are in favor of the bill. The master butchers will fight the amendment inasmuch as they claim it would require additional police service to enforce the law, and even then it might not be enforced.

The Harlem river will be opened for navigation and the Board of Estimate of the city of New York has appropriated \$900,000 for the work of removing the high bridge piers which now interfere with it. A single archway will be substituted for the present arrangement so it will not be necessary to demolish the bridge itself.

The number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, March 5, 1921, are reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 485 lbs.; Brooklyn, 484 lbs.; Bronx, 72 lbs.; Queens, 394 lbs.; Richmond, 738 lbs.; total, 2,173 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 1,248 lbs.; Brooklyn, 25 lbs.; Queens, 16 lbs.; total, 1,289 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 1,215 lbs.; Bronx, 60 lbs.; total, 1,275 lbs.

Ye Olde New York branch, United Master Butchers of America, is having a drive to secure at least five hundred new members during the year 1921. It has been suggested that each member propose and bring at least one retail butcher to the next meeting at the Terrace Garden, 145 East 58th street, Tuesday, March 15th. An exception will be made on that night allowing election and initiation. The initiation fee is but \$2 and every butcher should take advantage of this opportunity to join the association, the chief object of which is his protection.

A most enjoyable affair which took place last Sunday night at 229 Lenox avenue was the silver wedding anniversary of "Eddie" Lowenthal, who for the past 25 years has supplied prime beef to the high class upper New York markets, and whose headquarters are at Armour & Company's Westchester avenue branch. Mr. Lowenthal is only 45 years old, so his 25th anniversary is quite an event in his life. The affair put on for him by his children was a splendid dinner, followed by a dance. About 75 couples were present and the silverware that was presented by his numerous friends was a wonderful tribute to his popularity.

The third social gathering of the office and sales organizations of the United Dressed Beef Company of New York was the occasion of a novel and most appropriate entertainment—a beefsteak dinner-dance. The entertainment was held in one of the coolers in the new building. The "box" was beautifully decorated with green and white bunting, streamers and colored lights and presented the appearance of a ballroom on the "Great White Way." After an hour of dancing chef caps and aprons were donned and the guests were seated behind a row of new beer cases (rendered useless by Mr. Volstead). These served as tables for the refreshments of beefsteak and broiled chops with all the trimmings. Mr. A. H. Sickinger was good enough to volunteer his services as head chef of the occasion and it was not necessary to call on any of the

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, March 10, 1921, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$18.50@20.00	\$17.00@17.50	\$16.50@17.50	\$16.50@17.50
Good	16.00@17.50	17.00@17.50	16.50@17.50	16.50@17.50
Medium	14.00@15.00	16.50@17.00	15.50@16.50	15.00@16.50
Common	12.00@13.00	13.00@13.00	13.00@13.00	13.00@13.00
COWS:				
Good	13.00@14.00	14.50@15.50	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Medium	11.00@12.00	14.00@14.50	13.50@14.00	13.00@14.00
Common	10.00@11.00	13.00@13.50	13.00@13.50	13.00@13.50
BULLS:				
Good	11.00@12.00	12.00@12.25	11.00@12.25	11.00@12.25
Medium	10.50@11.00	11.00@12.00	10.50@11.00	10.50@11.00
Common	10.00@11.00	10.50@11.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00
Fresh Veal—				
Choice	20.00@21.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00
Good	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
Medium	16.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@20.00
Common	13.00@15.00	13.00@14.00	14.00@17.00	15.00@17.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Choice	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@22.00
Good	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00
Medium	17.00@18.00	16.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00
Common	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good	14.00@15.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@18.00	15.00@18.00
Medium	13.00@14.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@17.00	14.00@17.00
Common	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00
MUTTON:				
Good	13.00@15.00	13.00@14.00	11.00@12.00	14.00@15.00
Medium	11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00	10.00@11.00	13.00@14.00
Common	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00	10.00@12.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOIN:				
8-10 lb. average	26.00@28.00	22.00@22.50	21.00@23.00	22.00@24.00
10-12 lb. average	25.00@26.00	21.00@21.50	20.00@21.00	21.00@22.00
12-14 lb. average	23.00@24.00	19.50@20.00	18.00@19.00	20.00@21.00
14-16 lb. average	20.00@21.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@19.00
16 lb. over	18.00@19.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00
SHOULDERS:				
Skinned	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@17.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	13.00@14.00	14.00@14.50	14.00@14.50	14.00@16.00
6-8 lb. average	12.00@13.00	13.50@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
BUTTS:				
Boston style	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

large hotels for any of their culinary artists. He proved a master of his "adopted profession." After refreshments, dancing was resumed and silver pencils were given as favors to the ladies. Throughout the evening prize dances were given and the lucky ladies were rendered much happier than the rest of the gathering, if such could be possible.

The three musketeers—John Felin, Fred Pfund and W. T. Riley—are again on their annual pilgrimage to the Florida Everglades, or swamps, or golf links, where as usual, they are having the time of their lives chasing a poor little ball with a big stick. Each year John J. loses weight, W. T. gains it and as for Fred P. he's a natural feather weight and all he gains is a healthy coat of tan and an appetite, fishing or golfing.

C. W. Payne, of O'Neil & Payne, the well known brokers on Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, is back on the job after a very serious illness of more than six months' duration. Everybody knows and respects Mr. Payne for his lovable disposition and his quiet, gentlemanly ways. Suffice it to say that this old firm after 20 years of active business has established a reputation to be proud of. There has not been a scrap between these two men in twenty years—that is another thing they're proud of. The meat business to them is as an open book.

The Standard Provision Co., of Philadelphia, were fortunate in having secured the services of the Hartman Brothers, Fred and George, to manage their beef department, which has grown to a capacity of 5 to 6 cars weekly through their hard work and ability. They have had over 25 years' experience in the business and the striking family resemblance has been of considerable benefit to them. Either of them could easily pass for William Jennings Bryan and both of them are far better orators, which makes them tip-top salesmen. Their customers haven't a chance on earth, they just take what's handed out to them, and say thank you. If a customer wants to buy a bunch of prime beef and the Hartmann Bros. are ahead on chucks, the customer buys chucks—and departs feeling quite elated. That's not salesmanship, it's necromancing.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

General slow demand for all fresh meat which followed Monday's advances caused prices to sag. Some reaction was noticed late in the week, due to threatened strike of employees at packing centers as a result of wage adjustment.

Monday's opening prices on steer and cow beef were advanced fifty cents to one dollar over the previous Friday at all eastern markets. Barring Boston, where additional gains were made, the trend was downward, New York and Philadelphia closing fifty cents below Monday. Boston gained fifty to seventy-five cents during the week on practically all grades and closed about \$1.50 above a week ago. There was a marked degree of firmness at the close, caused by unsettled labor conditions at western packing plants. The demand for bulls continued to improve and prices generally ruled fifty cents to one dollar above the previous week. Kosher beef showed some unevenness, followed by a sharp downward tendency at New York; other markets held practically steady under a fairly regular demand.

Increased receipts of veal, without a corresponding increase in demand, had a depressing effect on prices and all of Monday's advances were lost. The clos-

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ing range of prices was slightly below one week ago.

Lamb trade showed no improvement and after Monday there was a decided weakness at all markets. New York reacted late Friday and closed steady at prices slightly above one week ago, but \$1 below Monday. Closing prices elsewhere were a full dollar lower than the previous Friday. Offerings of heavy lambs and yearlings predominated.

Barring Boston, where an improved demand for the better grade of mutton resulted in a slight upward trend of prices, the tendency was downward, both New York and Philadelphia closed \$1 below a week ago.

The demand for fresh pork cuts has been uneven and prices fluctuated. Following Monday's advance there was a general weakness and daily declines until after mid-week, when reports of the unsettled labor conditions in the west caused a slight flurry. Prices strengthened to some extent at all markets, with New York affected the most. Philadelphia was the weak spot in the east and closing prices at that market were in line with a week ago.

Boston made a good clearance on all fresh meat, beef and pork closed strong. Veal, light lambs and mutton steady, heavy lambs weak and draggy. New York made a fair clearance, beef, pork and lamb closed strong, mutton steady and veal weak. Some pork will probably be frozen. There is a heavy carryover of beef at Philadelphia in both coolers and cars on track, other meats made a fair clearance and closing conditions are moderately firm, due principally to threatened labor troubles.

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending March 3, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a week and a year ago:

	Sales				Top price good steers			
	Week	Same	Week	Same	Week	Same	Week	Same
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,138	5,056	4,307	4,307	\$11.25	\$14.50	\$11.00	\$11.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	464	344	543	9,60	13.50	9.50		
Montreal (E. End)	321	928	356	9.60	13.50	9.50		
Winnipeg	1,194	880	938	8.75	12.75	8.75		
Calgary	932	1,568	911	7.50	12.50	7.35		
Edmonton	600	635	489	7.50	12.00	7.50		

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CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending March 3, 1921:

CATTLE.

	Sales				Top price good steers			
	Week	Same	Week	Same	Week	Same	Week	Same
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,138	5,056	4,307	4,307	\$11.25	\$14.50	\$11.00	\$11.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	464	344	543	9.60	13.50	9.50		
Montreal (E. End)	321	928	356	9.60	13.50	9.50		
Winnipeg	1,194	880	938	8.75	12.75	8.75		
Calgary	932	1,568	911	7.50	12.50	7.35		
Edmonton	600	635	489	7.50	12.00	7.50		

CALVES.

	Sales				Top price good calves			
	Week	Same	Week	Same	Week	Same	Week	Same
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	711	921	651	18.00	\$24.00	\$16.00		
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	606	582	343	14.50	20.00	15.00		
Montreal (E. End)	643	537	600	14.50	20.00	15.00		
Winnipeg	101	71	97	12.00	16.00	11.50		
Calgary	53	123	35	8.25	10.00	9.10		
Edmonton	46	37	47	10.00	12.00	10.00		

Expert advice and assistance on all problems of packinghouse practice may be secured through the "Practical Points for the Trade" department of The National Provisioner.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to prime.....	8.25@10.25
Cows, common to choice.....	2.00@ 7.00
Bulls, common to choice.....	6.00@ 7.20
Heifers, choice.....	@ 8.00

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	15.75@16.00
Calves, veals, culs, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@ 9.00
Calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@ 6.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime, 100 lbs.....	10.50@10.85
Sheep, ewes, prime, per 100 lbs.....	6.25@ 6.50
Wethers.....	6.75@ 7.50
Sheep, culs, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 11.00
Hogs, medium.....	@ 12.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 12.00
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@ 12.00
Rough.....	@ 8.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	19 @ 20
Choice, native, light.....	19 @ 20
Native, common to fair.....	17 @ 18

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Good, native, heavy.....	17 @ 18
Choice, native, light.....	16 @ 17
Native, common to good.....	15 @ 16
Choice, Western, heavy.....	16 @ 17
Choice, Western, light.....	@ 16
Common to fair, Texas.....	15 @ 16
Good to choice heifers.....	14 @ 15
Common to fair heifers.....	16 @ 17
Choice cows.....	15 @ 16
Common to fair cows.....	14 @ 15
Fresh bologna bulls.....	11 @ 12

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs.....	Western. @ 22	City. @ 26
No. 2 ribs.....	@ 16	@ 24
No. 3 ribs.....	@ 12	@ 22
No. 1 loins.....	@ 28	@ 30
No. 2 loins.....	@ 20	27 @ 28
No. 3 loins.....	@ 13	@ 23
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	21 @ 22	23 @ 24
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	20 @ 21	21 @ 22
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	19 @ 20	20 @ 21
No. 1 rounds.....	@ 15	@ 17
No. 2 rounds.....	@ 13	15 @ 16
No. 3 rounds.....	@ 11	14 @ 15
No. 1 chucks.....	@ 13	@ 16
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 9	@ 14
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 6	@ 12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@ 30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@ 23
Western calves, choice.....	22 @ 23
Western calves, fair to good.....	21 @ 22
Grassers and buttermilks.....	16 @ 18

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 16 1/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 16 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 16 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 17 1/4
Figs.....	@ 17 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	22 @ 23
Lambs, choice.....	21 @ 22
Sheep, choice.....	13 @ 15
Sheep, medium to good.....	11 @ 12
Sheep, culs.....	@ 10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs, avg.....	28 @ 29
Smoked hams, 12@14 lbs, avg.....	26 @ 27
Smoked picnics, light.....	@ 19
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@ 18
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 20
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	48 @ 52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35 @ 36
Dried beef sets.....	48 @ 52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	21 @ 22

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FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	25 @ 26
Frozen pork loins.....	24 @ 25
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	60 @ 60
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	60 @ 60
Shoulders, city.....	17 @ 18
Shoulders, Western.....	17 @ 18
Butts, regular, Western.....	20 @ 20
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	20 @ 20
Butts, boneless, Western.....	23 @ 23
Fresh hams, city.....	16 @ 16
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	15 @ 16
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	15 @ 16

Ticky skins, 9 1/2@12 lbs.....	@ .60
No. 1, 12 1/2@14 lbs.....	@ 1.75
No. 2, B. M., 12 1/2@14 lbs.....	@ 1.50
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2@14 lbs.....	@ 1.25
No. 1 kips, 14@18 lbs.....	@ 2.25
No. 1 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@ 2.00
No. 2 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@ 1.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 3.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 2.75
Branded kips.....	@ 1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 2.00
Ticky kips.....	@ 1.50
Heavy tacky kips.....	@ 2.00

All skins must have tail bone cut.

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@ 37
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 38
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 37
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 34
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 31
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 31

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
W'n, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@ 37
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 38
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 37
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 34
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 31
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 31

Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels.

Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@ 35
Western, dry picked, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@ 36
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@ 36
Western, dry picked, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@ 33
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@ 30

Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.

Western, dry picked, boxes.....	27 @ 28
Western, scalped.....	25 @ 27

Ducks—

Western, fatted, boxes.....	36 @ 40
Squabs—	

Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@ 10.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@ 9.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@ 8.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	6.50 @ 7.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.00 @ 6.00
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50 @ 2.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, colored, via express, fancy.....	@ 38
Chickens, via express.....	@ 32
Old roosters, via freight.....	@ 20
Turkeys, via freight.....	nom. 45
Ducks, via freight.....	nom. 40 @ 45
Geese, via freight.....	18 @ 20
Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 75
Guineas, per pair.....	75 @ 85

BUTTER.

Creamery (D2 score).....	52 1/2 @ 53
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	53 1/2 @ 54
Creamery, firsts.....	51 @ 52
Creamery, seconds.....	38 @ 46
Creamery, lower grades.....	33 @ 37

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed 3 and 50, per ton.....	30.00 @ 32.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@ 40.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 3.50
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.70
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 30.00 @ 45.00

Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	2.75 @ 3.00 and 10c
Garbage tankage.....	10.50

Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.75 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 15@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime.....	3.75 and 10c

Wat, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available)	nom. 29 @ 30
Wat, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available)	nom. 29 @ 30

